THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For OCTOBER, 1804.

While I remain above the ground, you ſhall
Hear from me ſtill, and never of me aught
But what is like me formerly. SHAKESP.

ART. I. *An Hiſtory of Marine Architecture. Including an enlarged and progreſſive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval Hiſtory, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, eſpecially of Great Britain; derived chiefly from original Manuſcripts, as well in private Collections as in the great public Repoſitories, and deduced from the earlieſt Period to the preſent Time. In Three Volumes. By John Charnock, Eſq. F. S. A.* 4to. 9l. 9s. Faulder, &c. 1800, 1801, and 1802.

THIS is a truly elaborate work, the reſult of unwearied diligence, extenſive reading, and profound inveſtigation; yet perhaps if the author had ſomewhat contracted his circle, had not gone back to periods ſo very remote, or to countries ſo widely diſtant, his readers would have been more numerous, and his advantages greater. Theſe volumes muſt have been produced at an enormous expence; and our regard for the author, as well as our eſteem for his labours, induce us to regret whatever may eventually retard or diminiſh the remuneration he ſo well deſerves. The Hiſtory of Marine Architecture, to Engliſhmen, cannot fail of being moſt highly intereſting; but he will feel little curioſity about the veſſels of

Seſoſtris, the ſhip of Hiero, or that more celebrated one of Ptolemy Philopater, about which nothing can be aſcertained, except that ſuch once actually exiſted. Not that we would by any means depreciate the value of what the writer has executed; but we cannot help thinking, that if he had more ſimplified his plan, he would have been at leaſt more ſpeedily rewarded. It remains, however, to give an analyſis of what the reader has to expect.

In a protracted Preface of an hundred pages, the plan and object of the work are detailed, in which a very comprehenſive knowledge of the ſubject is evidently demonſtrated; and the following ſhort extract will ſerve to ſhow, that the author had well digeſted the matter of his propoſed publication.

"The maritime hiſtory of the world may be reduced to a regular ſyſtem, and conſidered as fairly diviſible, into ſeven different ſections, clearly pointed out by as many remarkable epochs. The firſt may comprehend all that dark and intricate ſpace of time previous to the foundation of Rome, during which, all pretended authority, and the aſſertion of facts, no matter how poſitively given, appear ſo totally founded on ſurmiſe, as to furniſh very ſlender materials for any hiſtorian who wiſhes his relation to be received with that venerable reſpect which is due to truth, in whatever homely garb it may be clothed. The ſecond ſection compriſes a period ſomewhat leſs obſcure, in which, as the collateral teſtimony and evidence of various perſons and authors may be examined and compared with each other, there certainly appears leſs difficulty in developing the real ſtate of facts, and unravelling, in a ſlight degree, thoſe hiſtorical ænigmas, which, on ſome occaſions, convert the page of hiſtory almoſt into romance. It will extend from the foundation of Rome to the deſtruction of her rival, Carthage, and from thence a third may find its termination in the converſion of the republic into an empire: an æra when the want of naval enemies to contend with, rendered the maintenance of a fleet as connected with the proſperity and ſafety of the ſtate, a conſideration not only of ſecondary, but certainly immaterial conſequence. The death of Charlemagne may be conſidered as the fourth grand epoch; ſince although the maritime purſuits of the whole globe might then be deemed in an almoſt totally dormant ſtate, yet ſome circumſtances appeared which ſeemed to promiſe a revival of the purſuit, by a people at that time almoſt unknown, and certainly poſſeſſing a very interior ſhare of political weight in the ſtate machine of the univerſe.

"From the death of Charlemagne, the ſcience of navigation appeared progreſſively acquiring ſtrength, and obtaining followers, who induſtriouſly and moſt laborioufly attempted to attain conſiderable perfection in maritime knowledge. This, however, appeared denied to them as though by nature, till the diſcovery by Europeans of the wonderful properties poſſeſſed by the loadſtone, and the ſubſequent invention of that inſtrument, known by the name of the mariner's compaſs, ſeemed at once to diſpel the miſt which had ſo long obſcured that ſummit, to which the art was, without much difficulty, capable of being

ing advanced, and promiſed the immediate removal to a diſtance almoſt infinite, or beyond human comprehenſion, of thoſe limits, within which the practice of it had, till that time, been unavoidably confined. The ſixth ſection, therefore, may be fairly ſtated to commence with the invention juſt mentioned, about the year 1260, and continue till the beginning of the ſixteenth century, when the general introduction and uſe of cannon on board ſhips, as inſtruments as well of annoyance, as defence, together with the contrivance of port-holes, gave birth to the ſeventh and laſt epoch or æra, by attaching to veſſels thoſe requiſites and properties, which, though imperfectly ſupplied and provided for in the beginning, have, by repeated practice, and continued experience, gradually improved into that excellence, and almoſt unimprovable ſtate of perfection, which the ſhips built at the preſent day are, by ſome, ſuppoſed to poſſeſs." P. xxi.

Mr. Charnock proceeds to diſcuſs the maritime hiſtory of Britain, which may be divided into ſeven epochs, which he has enumerated. He has alſo given a chronological minute of the different naval occurrences which took place in the interval between the Conqueſt and the reign of Edward III. This Preface, which well merits the attention of the reader, concludes with a diſcourſe on the ſtate of the navy, by Sir Robert Slingſby, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy in 1669; and a very curious paper, on the ſame ſubject, by a gentleman of the name of Gibſon, whoſe opinion was aſked by Government on the occaſion. Theſe documents are the more curious, becauſe they ſhow the manners and management of the Britiſh navy at a period when, having ſucceſsfully combated againſt Holland, it became ſufficiently powerful to check and overcome the enormous pride and ambition of Louis XIV.

We come now to the work itſelf, which commences with a chapter on the Origin of Marine Architecture. In the ſucceeding chapters, the author conſiders the ſkill and knowledge of the Chineſe; and obſerves, that navigation was known to many even before the times of the Phœnicians and Egyptians. He next details the forms, names, and materials of the different veſſels uſed by the ancients for commercial or warlike purpoſes. Some part of what ſucceeds, with the quotations from Diodorus Siculus, Philoſtratus, Lactantius, Voſſius, &c. do not ſeem to increaſe the intereſt of the work. The account of the different ſpecies of timber uſed by the ancients is more pertinent, and the explanation of the famous galley of Ptolemy Philopater is ingenious. The nautical hiſtory of the Athenians, Lacedemonians, and the Greek republics, demonſtrate extenſive reading; but the whole of the ſeventh chapter will hardly arreſt the attention of the common reader. It is not ſufficiently occupied by facts, about which there can be no controverſy. Many entertaining particulars are related in

the following portion of the work; and the accounts of the Corvus of Demetrius, and the contrivance and effects of the Greek fire, are very curious. We think, however, that even here the long quotations from Polybius, Folard, and others, ſwell out the work to an undue and unneceſſary length. This is a frequent error into which the author is betrayed. Much of what immediately follows is rather a ſummary of maritime hiſtorical facts than a Hiſtory of the progreſs of Marine Architecture; and we have again very long extracts from Gibbon, where ſimple references would have been ſufficient. As we do not like to quit the firſt volume without exhibiting a ſpecimen of this author's ſtyle and manner, the reader, we preſume, will not be diſſatisfied with that which follows.

"Hiſtorians have remarked, and with the ſtricteſt propriety, that the ſyſtem of naval war had received no improvement ſubſequent to the time of the Peloponneſian and Punic conteſts, ſo that as a natural conſequence, the ſcience of Marine Architecture was to be conſidered as ſtationary. Some authors, ſuffering their ideas of excellence to be abſorbed in the accounts of thoſe immenſe veſſels, of which the almoſt incredible hiſtories of the early ages have tranſmitted an unintelligible deſcription, have ſuppoſed it very rapidly on the decline; and as an incontrovertible proof of the juſtice of their opinion, have obſerved, that the method of conſtructing veſſels, fitted even with three or four tiers of oars only, riſing above each other, was as much unknown to the artificer of the eaſtern empire, as it is to the modern ſhipwright. This is certainly taking the ſubject in the moſt modeſt point of view, triremes and quadriremes being undoubtedly as much inferior to the accounts given of ſome of the veſſels conſtructed by the ancients, as a modern ſloop of war is to a firſt rate. The gallies compoſing the Conſtantinopolitan fleet, in the ninth and two ſucceeding centuries, were ſtiled Dromones: they were fitted with two tiers of oars only, each tier containing twenty-five benches, on which were ſeated fifty rowers, making in the aggregate one hundred men, who worked the oars on both ſides of the veſſel; ſo that the number of oars was equal to that of the perſons employed to manage them, which could not have been the caſe, had the tiers been multiplied ſo as to render the oars otherwiſe than extremely ſhort and light. To the perſons already mentioned, who were to be conſidered in the loweſt claſs of mariners, was to be added the captain, or commander, who in the hour of engagement took his ſtation on the poop, as well for the purpoſe of viewing the occurrences which might take place during the encounter, as for that of directing the efforts of his people to any particular exertion, and alſo that of encouraging them by his voice and geſture. Two ſteerſmen were ſtationed at the helm, and two officers at, or near the bow: to one of the latter the care of the anchor was entruſted, and to the other the management of the tube of Greek fire, which ſupplied, and perhaps with more dread effect, the place of modern ordnance. The remainder of the crew performed, in conformity with the cuſtom of the early ages, the compound office of mariners and ſoldiers,

ſoldiers, being alternately or jointly employed in directing the courſe of the veſſel, annoying their foes, or defending themſelves from the attack.

" Independent of that tremendous mode of annoyance juſt mentioned under the name of the Greek fire, the arms of offence were long pikes, nothing varying from the modern implement bearing the ſame name, together with bows and arrows. The latter ſupplied the place of muſquetry: the archers being ſtationed on the upper deck, while the pike was equally engaged in the annoyance of the foe, through the row ports of the lower tier. Although the bulk of the fleet is unequivocally ſaid to have been compoſed of veſſels of the above deſcription, yet it is not contended but that there were a few gallies of more enlarged dimenſions, whoſe crews conſiſted of three hundred perſons, ſeventy of whom were ſoldiers, and the remainder mariners. Theſe veſſels were probably intended (a practice which has never ſince been diſcontinued) for the admiral gallies, their numbers being ſo inconſiderable, as to cauſe them to be eſteemed rather as an excreſcence from the ſcience, than as an example of its eſtabliſhed rules. Neceſſity appeared indeed to have preſcribed to the marine architects of that time, the limits to which they were permitted to extend their art, in regard to the dimenſions of veſſels. Not only the art of navigation, conſidered as a ſcience, but that more common branch of it, the method of managing a veſſel in caſe of ſtorms, or contrary winds, was little underſtood, the gallies themſelves being calculated only for a tranquil ſea. Hence it was, that the navigation round the Peloponneſian Cape was far more dreaded by the ancients than that round the ſouthernmoſt point of South America, and the dreadful ſeas which waſhed its ſhores, was by Europeans two centuries ſince. To avoid theſe fearful horrors, it is ſaid to have been cuſtomary to draw the imperial fleet acroſs the Iſthmus of ancient Corinth, a point of information that might either ſtagger modern belief, or ſink the opinion of an ancient fleet to a mere aſſemblage of boats, did not a ſimilar practice, which took place in America, under the conduct of a Britiſh officer*, about twenty-five years ſince, reconcile to human underſtanding, that the undertaking, though difficult, is practicable, and with veſſels conſidered even at the preſent day of no contemptible ſize. Still, however, it muſt be obvious, that the natural limits of human exertion imperiouſly require, that in ſuch caſes, the dimenſions of veſſels ſhould be governed by the extent of thoſe limits; yet when it is found, that a veſſel, of more than one hundred tons burthen, named the Royal Convert, in conſequence of its having been captured ſome time before, was tranſported over land through an American diſtrict, where it was impoſſible to execute ſuch contrivances as might have been rendered ſubſervient to the facilitation of the undertaking in a country more populous, and where the natural impediments afforded leſs oppoſition, ſome credit may be given to the account, as to the probability of con-

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" * Captain Schanck, who conveyed a conſiderable number of veſſels, among which were ſome of no inſignificant dimenſions, over land from Sillery into lake Champlain."

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veying a fleet of ancient gallies acroſs an Iſthmus, where every contrivance human ingenuity, and the force of human ſtrength, could ſuggeſt, or ſupport, became united together.

" The ancient principles of naval war, or what are generally known by the name of tactics, appear at this time to have been revived; for the change, if any, from that very remote æra when the fleets of Athens put to ſea in the patriotic but almoſt deſperate attempt of withſtanding the power of the Perſians, was very immaterial. The diſpoſition for naval encounter was that of a creſcent, with the horns inward; the van, or firſt diviſion, which might more properly be ſtiled the center, endeavouring to aſſail and deſtroy its adverſaries by the impreſſion of the beaks; and in this circumſtance, did the Greeks, and other ſubjects to the eaſtern empire, materially differ in their management, and opinion, from their Venetian allies. In the center of the deck was erected a machine, or engine, for the purpoſe of throwing large ſtones and darts of an extraordinary ſize, in annoyance of the enemy; a contrivance ſomewhat ſimilar, in its ſituation and effects, though with leſs dangerous and more contracted powers, to that of the mortars in a modern bomb ketch. A ſtrong frame of timber was erected in the midſhip of the galley, bearing almoſt a ſtrict analogy to the principle of the mortar bed, which ſerved not only to ſupport the weight of the engines juſt mentioned, but alſo, on certain occaſions, a crane, which raiſing, as was the cuſtom in the Punic wars, and the infancy of Roman conſequence as a maritime power, a number of armed men, conveyed them inſtantly on board the galley of the enemy, whenever it was deemed expedient and prudent to attempt its conqueſt by boarding. The code of ſignals, by which in modern times the intention of the admiral is as explicitly made known through a whole fleet as though he gave his orders in perſon, was then extremely incorrect; and though the nautical manœuvres were very ſimple, and few in number, yet the method of directing them was confuſed, and extremely inadequate to the purpoſe. Still, however, the principle was the ſame with that uſed by the moderns, a ſelf-evident proof, that the want of practice, on the part of the ancients, was the ſole cauſe of the imperfection alluded to. The colour and varied poſition of the flags hoiſted on board the admiral, or commanding galley, indicated the courſe the fleet was to ſteer, or in action, the meaſures which it was to purſue, during the day; while the different diſpoſition, or number of lights, on board the ſame veſſel in the night, became equally expreſſive of the commander's intention. Still, however, the practice was confined to the general and common manœuvres of bringing to, chacing, attacking, retreating, diſperſing, or rallying; and whenever finer movements were neceſſary, the ſkill of the officer became uſeleſs, owing to the want of power in the indication of his intention.

" Nor were the ancients deſtitute of a practice bearing ſome analogy to the modern mode of conveying intelligence rapidly over land to any diſtance, provided proper meaſures had been previouſly taken for that purpoſe. Beacons or light-houſes being erected in proper poſitions, the eſtabliſhed ſignals were repeated from mountain to mountain, through a chain of ſtations, which are ſaid to have commanded an extent of more than five hundred miles; ſo that even the inhabitants of

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Conſtantinople were capable of being informed, within the ſhort ſpace of a few hours, of any motions that might be attempted by their Saracen enemies in Tarſus. Hiſtorians have propoſed, as a ſpecimen of the naval power which the Grecian, or eaſtern empire poſſeſſed, a curious account, given with minute preciſion, of the armament prepared for the reduction of Crete. It conſiſted of one hundred and twelve gallies, with ſeventy-five veſſels of inferior note; but though the amount of numbers which compoſed the maritime force of ancient nations, might be deemed a very inſufficient proof of the actual ſtrength and power which they poſſeſſed, that of their crews, when it can be obtained, may be conſidered as much more intereſting, and in great meaſure as correct teſtimony of the fact. The equipment of the armament in queſtion had extended through the ſea-ports of Aſia, Macedonia, Greece, and the iſlands in the Ægean ſea: it conveyed, without inconvenience, forty-nine thouſand one hundred and twenty-ſeven ſoldiers or ſailors, a motley mixture of Greeks, Ruſſians, Mardiates, and refugees from various countries. Independent of the crews, ſuch an immenſe quantity of ſtores and proviſions was taken on board, that in the language of the hiſtorian, the fancy is bewildered by the almoſt endleſs recapitulation of arms and engines, of clothes and of linen, of bread for the men, and forage for the horſes, with ſtores and utenſils of every deſcription, better ſuited to the eſtabliſhment of an extenſive and flouriſhing colony, than to the conqueſt of a petty and inſignificant iſland.

"The ſum required for the payment of the troops and mariners, prove either that the value of money was conſiderably inferior to what it was little more than a century ſince, or that the pay of a ſeaman, as well as ſoldier, had by ſome very ſtrange revolution, dwindled, a century or two later, almoſt into nothing. It amounted, according to the calculation of thoſe who are beſt informed, to no leſs a ſum than one hundred and thirty-two thouſand pounds ſterling per month, and nearly ſix times exceeded what the maintenance of ſuch an armament, ſent forth from Britain in the reign of Edward the Third, would have amounted to." Vol. i. p. 255.

The author now expatiates at ſome length on the naval annals of the Venetians and Genoeſe, from which he proceeds to thoſe of the Portugueſe and the Spaniards, not omitting a ſubject ſo glorious to Engliſhmen, as the tale of the famous Armada. At p. 25 of the ſecond volume, we are introduced more particularly to the Britiſh navy, and its ſtate at the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. with its condition at the time of the death of Henry VIII. The author here keeps cloſely to his ſubject, and elucidates it very ſatisfactorily. We next are preſented with the condition of the Britiſh navy in the reigns of King Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, with a liſt of the royal navy as it was found at Elizabeth's death, from Sir W. Monſon. After a digreſſion on the management of the marine in foreign ſtates at this period, and an account of the Britiſh royal navy in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, in which many moſt intereſting and important particulars are communicated from the Harleian and Cotton manuſcripts, we have an account of the Venetian, Genoeſe, French, Spaniſh, Dutch marines, to the middle of the ſeventeenth century. We are next, p. 183, preſented with a ſtate of the Britiſh navy in the reign of James I. As we approach to our own times, the author's exertions to ſatisfy his readers are more ardent and more ſucceſsful; and we may ſafely promiſe thoſe whoſe intereſt and curioſity are excited by the ſubject, much ſolid information, as well as agreeable amuſement. In this portion of the work the following curious paper is introduced.

"The following is the Concluſion of a very ſcarce little Piece, inſcribed to Charles I. by Thomas Heywood, and entitled, "*A true Deſcription of his Majeſty's royal Ship, built this Year, 1637, at Woolwich, in Kent, to the great Glory of the Engliſh Nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Chriſtian World*"; to which is prefixed a Portrait of the Ship. The firſt forty pages conſiſt of uſeleſs obſervations on the Navigation of the early Ages, and abound with thoſe quaint flouriſhes which were common at the time it was written.—For the tedioufneſs, and other faults of this extract, the exactneſs of the deſcription will be a ſufficient apology.

"Upon the beak head fitteth royall king Edgar on horſeback, trampling upon ſeven kings: now what hee was, and who they were, I ſhall briefly relate unto you, rendring withall a full ſatisfactory reaſon to any unpartiall reader why they are there, and in that manner placed.

"Upon the ſtemine head there is a Cupid, or a child reſembling him, beſtriding and bridling a lyon, which importeth, that ſufference may curb inſolence, and innocence reſtraine violence, which alludeth to the great mercy of the king, whoſe type is a proper embleme of that great Majeſty, whoſe mercy is above all his workes. On the bulk head right forward ſtand ſix ſeverall ſtatues in ſundry poſtures, their figures repreſenting Conſilium, that is, Counſell; Cura, that is, Care; Conamen, that is, Induſtry: and unanimous endeavours in one compartement: Counſell holding in her hand a cloſed or folded ſcrole, Care a ſea compaſſe, Conamen, or Induſtry, a lint ſtock fired. Upon the other, to correſpond with the former, Vis, which implyeth Force, or Strength, handing a ſword; Virtus, or Virtue, a ſphearicall globe; and Victoria, or Victory, a wreath of lawrell. The moral is, that in all high enterprizes there ought to be firſt, Counſell to undertake, then Care to manage, and Induſtry to performe; and in the next place, where there is ability and ſtrength to oppoſe, and vertue to direct, Victory conſequently is alwayes at hand ready to crown the undertaking. Upon the hances of the waſte are foure figures, with their ſeverall properties: Jupiter riding upon his eagle, with his triſulk, from which hee darteth thunder, in his hand; Mars, with his ſword and target, a foxe being his embleme; Neptune, with his ſea-horſe, dolphin, and trident; and laſtly, Æolus upon a camelion, a beaſt that liveth onely by the ayre, with the foure windes his miniſters or agents: the

the Eaſt called Eurus, Subſolanus, and Apeliotes; the North winde, Septemtrio, Aquilo, or Boreas; the Weſt, Zephyrus, Favonius, Lybs, and Africus; the South, Auſter, or Notus. I come now to the ſterne, where you may perceive upon the upright of the upper counter ſtandeth Victory, in the middle of a frontiſpiece, with this general motto, *Validis incumbite remis.* It is ſo plaine, that I ſhall not need to give it any Engliſh interpretation. Her wings are equally diſplay'd: on one arme ſhe weareth a crowne, on the other a laurell, which imply Riches and Honour: in her two hands ſhe holdeth two mottos, her right hand, which pointeth to Jaſon, beares this inſcription, *Nava;* which word howſoever by ſome, and thoſe not the leaſt opinionated of themſelves, miſtaken, was abſolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from a grammatical conſtruction, nay juriſdiction, for they would not allow it to be verbe or adverbe, ſubſtantive nor adjective; and for this, I have not onely behind my back bin challenged, but even *viva-voce* taxed as one that had writ at randum, and that which I underſtood not. But to give the world a plenary ſatisfaction, and that it was rather their criticiſme than my ignorance, I entreate the reader but to examine Rider's laſt edition of his Dictionary, corrected and greatly augmented by Mr. Francis Holyoke, and he ſhall there read *navo, navas;* and therefore conſequently *nava* in the imperative mood ſignifies a command to imploy all one's power to act, to ayde, to helpe, to indeavour with all diligence and induſtry, and therefore not unproperly may Victory point to Jaſon, being figured with his oare in his hand, as being the prime Argonaut, and ſay, *nava*, or more plainely, *operam nava;* for in thoſe emblematicall mottoes there is allways a part underſtood. Shee pointeth to Hercules on the ſiniſter ſide, with his club in his hand, with this motto, *Clava*, as if ſhe would ſay, O Hercules, be thou as valiant with thy club upon the land as Jaſon is induſtrious with his oare upon the water. Hercules againe pointing to Æolus, the god of windes, ſaith, *Flato*, who anſwereth him againe, *Flo.* Jaſon pointing to Neptune, the god of the ſeas, riding upon a ſea-horſe, ſaith, *Faveto*, to whom Neptune anſwereth, *No.* Theſe words *Flo* and *No* were alſo much excepted at, as if there had been no ſuch Latine words, till ſome better examining their grammar rules, found out *Flos flas, flavi*, proper to Æolus, and *No, nas, navi*, to Neptune, &c.

" In the lower counter of the ſterne, on either ſide of the helme, is this inſcription:—

Qui mare, qui fluctus, ventos, naveſque gubernat,
Soſpitet hanc arcam Carole magne tuam.

Thus engliſht:

He who ſeas, windes, and navies doth protect
Great Charles, thy great ſhip in her courſe direct!

" There are other things in this veſſel worthye remarke, at leaſt, if not admiration: namely, that one tree of oake made foure of the principall beames of this great ſhip, which was forty-foure foote of ſtrong and ſerviceable timber in length, three foote diameter at the top, and ten foote diameter at the ſtubbe, or bottome. Another as worthy of eſpeciall obſervation is, that one peece of timber, which made

made the kelſon, was ſo great and weighty, that twenty-eight oxen and four horſes with much difficulty drew it from the place where it grew, and from whence it was cut downe unto the water ſide.

" There is one thing above all theſe for the world to take eſpeciall notice of, that ſhee is beſides tunnage juſt ſo many tuns in burden as their have beene yeares ſince our bleſſed Saviour's incarnation, namely, 1637, and not one under or over. A moſt happy omen, which though it was not the firſt projected or intended, is now by true computation found ſo to happen. It would bee too tedious to inſiſt upon every ornament belonging to this incomparable veſſel, yet thus much concerning her outward appearance. She hath two galleries of a ſide, and all parts of the ſhip are carved alſo with trophies of artillery, and types of honour, as well belonging to land as ſea, with ſymboles, emblemes, and impreſſes appertaining to the art of navigation; as alſo, their two ſacred Majeſties badges of honour, armes, eſchutcheons, &c. with ſeverall angels, holding their letters in compartements: all which workes are gilded quite over, and no other colour but gold and blacke to bee ſeene about her; and thus much, in a ſuccinct way, I have delivered unto you concerning her inward and outward decorements. I come now to deſcribe her in her exact dimenſion.

" Her length by the keele is 128 foote, or thereabout, within ſome few inches. Her mayne breadth or wideneſſe from ſide to ſide 48 foote. Her utmoſt length from the fore-end of the ſterne, *a prora ad puppim*, 232 foote. She is in height, from the bottome of her keele to the top of her lanthorne, 76 foote. She beareth five lanthornes, the biggeſt of which will hold ten perſons to ſtand upright, and without ſhouldring or preſſing one the other.

" She hath three fluſh deckes and a forecaſtle, an halfe decke, a quarter decke, and a round houſe. Her lower tyre hath thirty ports, which are to be furniſhed with demi-cannon and whole cannon throughout, being able to beare them. Her middle tyre hath alſo thirty ports for demi-culverin, and whole culverin. Her third tyre hath twentie-ſixe ports for other ordnance. Her forecaſtle hath twelve ports, and her halfe decke hath fourteene ports. She hath thirteene or foureteene ports more within board for murdering peeces, beſides a great many loope-holes out of the cabins for muſket-ſhot. She carrieth moreover ten pieces of chaſe ordnance in her right forward, and ten right aff, that is, according to land ſervice, in the front and the reare. She carrieth eleaven anchors, one of them weighing foure thouſand foure hundred, &c. and according to theſe are her cables, maſtes, ſayles, cordage, which, conſidered together, ſeeing his Majeſty is at this infinite charge, both for the honour of this nation, and the ſecurity of his kingdome, it ſhould bee a great ſpur and encouragement to all his faithful and loving ſubjects to be liberall and willing contributaries towards the ſhip money.

" I come now to give you a particular denomination of the prime workemen imployed in this inimitable fabricke: as firſt, captayne Phineas Pett, overſeer of the worke, and one of the principal officers of his Majeſties navy, whoſe anceſtors, as father, grandfather, and great grandfather, for the ſpace of two hundred yeares and upwards, have continued in the ſame name officers and architectures in the royall navy, of whoſe knowledge, experience, and judgement, I cannot render a merited character.

" The

" The maiſter builder is young Mr. Peter Pett, the moſt ingenious ſonne of ſo much improved a father, who, before he was full five and twenty yeares of age, made the model, and ſince hath perfected the worke, which hath won not only the approbation but admiration of all men; of whom I may truely ſay, as Horace did of Argus, that famous ſhip-maſter, who built the great Argo, in which the Grecian princeſſe rowed through the Helleſpont, to fetch the golden fleece from Colchos:

—— Ad charum tritonia devolat Argum
Moliri hanc puppim iubet.——

That is, Pallas herſelfe flew into his boſome, and not only injoyn'd him to the undertaking, but inſpired him in the managing of ſo exquiſite and abſolute an architecture.

" Let me not here forget a prime officer, maſter Francis Skelton, clerke of the checke, whoſe induſtry and care in looking to the workmen imploy'd in this ſtructure, hath beene a great furtherance to expedite the buſineſſe.

" The maſter carvers are John and Mathias Chriſtmas, the ſonnes of that excellent workeman maſter Gerard Chriſtmas, ſome two yeeres ſince deceaſed, who, as they ſucceed him in his place, ſo they have ſtriv'd to exceed him in his art, the worke better commending them than my pen is any way able; and I make no queſtion, but all true artiſts can, by the view of the worke, give a preſent nomination of the workemen.

" The maſter painters, maſter joyner, maſter calker, maſter ſmith, &c. all of them in their ſeverall faculties being knowne to bee the prime workemen of the kingdome, were ſelectedly imploy'd in this ſervice." Vol. ii. p. 281.

The author next digreſſes to the marine of foreign powers at this period, which he diſcuſſes with much preciſion, but at a conſiderable length. The Dutch navy in particular occupies, as might well be expected, a large portion of his attention. The Ruſſian marine alſo, at the middle of the ſeventeenth century, is well and ably deſcribed. At p. 376, we come again to the Britiſh marine, the condition of which, after the death of Charles I. the bravery of Blake and of Penn, the diſcomfiture of the Spaniards, are repreſented in a maſterly manner; and it is ably demonſtrated, that the force of the Britiſh navy at this juncture was materially conducive to the Reſtoration of Charles II.

From this great epoch we are led, by a narrative in which hiſtorical facts are blended with the deſcription of the progreſs of the Britiſh marine, to the times of King William; and the forms and principles of marine architecture, as adopted by the different European powers at the end of the ſeventeenth century, are detailed with great pains, and at ſome length. Theſe particulars bring us to the end of the ſecond volume.

The

The third volume commences with an account of the different navies of Europe, to the death of Queen Anne; and the improvements made in marine architecture, by the different powers, at the beginning of the eighteenth century; with a moſt circumſtantial deſcription of the force and condition of the Britiſh navy at this period. Perhaps it may be here obſerved, that the hiſtory of the proweſs and high deeds of our fleets is apt, from an emotion highly honourable, to lead the author from the contemplation of his more immediate object; and here too, as before, it muſt be regretted, that the quotations are ſo frequent and ſo prolix. A report from the Lords, in 1704-5, to the Queen, occupies no leſs than twenty-ſix pages of ſmall print. Indeed the whole of this part muſt be conſidered rather as an hiſtorical narrative than a Hiſtory of Marine Architecture. The fifth chapter of this volume is more to the purpoſe, at leaſt at its concluſion. The author proceeds to bring us regularly down to the preſent period, deſcribing the progreſſive improvements and force of our navy from the year 1744, with the relative conditions of all the other European fleets. We ſhall inſert one more extract, to ſhow that the author has carefully and ably examined his ſubject, as exhibited to him in other countries beſides his own.

" Long fallen from that height which ſhe had for ſo long a ſpace of time held in the maritime world, whether conſidered as a warlike or as a commercial ſtate, Venice, contracted within herſelf, appeared content with that ſhare in mercantile purſuits, of which the acquieſcence and liberality of ſtates more powerful than herſelf permitted her the enjoyment. The ſhare which was allowed her ſeemed perfectly ſufficient to the maintenance of that ſplendour, that luxury, and thoſe diſſipated habits of life, which the Venetians had gradually entered into from the time when the dazzling brightneſs of the warlike character which they once poſſeſſed began to tarniſh and loſe its luſtre. Their conduct ſeemed ſimilar to that of a ruined man, who wiſhes to drown the memory of the ſtate of affluence from whence he has fallen in a continued round of riot and debauchery. Their inſignificance ſecured them from the envy of other countries, and their agreeable manners produced a conſtant influx of wealthy foreigners to their city, who, pleaſed for a time with the variety of pleaſures which ſurrounded them, were happy in contributing towards the future maintenance of thoſe gaieties from whence they had themſelves derived ſo much amuſement and ſatisfaction. What remained of their ſtate marine appeared analogous to the temper of the people; the form of their ſhips was light, airy, and apparently ill calculated to brave the horrors of a tempeſt, or of thoſe tremendous ſeas which frequently occur even in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. Their decorations were equally characteriſtic, as it were, of the public mind, gay and gaudy; their ſhips of war, and ſome even of their merchant veſſels, appeared

appeared better fitted for the yachts of princes than for the purpoſes of naval conteſt.

"The Genoeſe, and ſome others among the Mediterranean or Italian ſtates, had never ſhown themſelves ambitious of poſſeſſing a navy, ſince the uſe of galleys as the ſole veſſels of combat had become exploded. Their public navies conſiſted of a few veſſels under this deſcription, incapable of rendering any further ſervice to their country, than by occaſionally checking the boldneſs of the inferior corſairs belonging to the Barbary ſtates, who were in the habit of maintaining frequent warfare with them. Their commerce was almoſt equally inſignificant; ſo that the impotence of their protectors became leſs felt, becauſe the duty that was required of them was conſequently ſo inconſiderable. An exception muſt, however, be made in reſpect to the kingdom of Naples. Excluſive of rather a formidable fleet of galleys, the Neapolitans poſſeſſed a ſquadron, not ſufficiently conſequential indeed to ſtrike terror into, or create any apprehenſion in the minds of the higher maritime powers, but fully ſufficient to their neceſſities, and to the protection of their own ſtate againſt thoſe enemies whoſe anger they had cauſe to dread. The knights of Malta, who derived from their profeſſion the peculiar privilege of diſturbing the peace of all the adjacent countries which were inhabited by Mahometans, maintained in a conſtant ſtate of equipment a fleet of galleys, with an inconſiderable number of ſhips of war and frigates; but the decline of that intolerant ſpirit of hereditary warfare, which had been carried on with the utmoſt animoſity on both ſides during a number of centuries, has tended very materially to diminiſh the force and conſequence of their navy. The battle of Lepanto appeared to have given the death ſtroke to this ſpecies of folly or inſanity; and, except the unavoidable diſputes with the Barbary ſtates, whoſe trade and ſole maritime occupation was, and in ſome meaſure ſtill continues to be, piracy, the wars between the Chriſtians and Turks became at leaſt as unfrequent as they were among the Chriſtians themſelves. The naval ſtrength of the Mahometans was at laſt on a par with that of their natural opponents; and were it not indeed that the ſtates of Barbary ſtood in ſome meaſure overawed by the higher maritime powers, the trade of the Italians would run no ſmall riſk of being continually plundered, and reduced almoſt to a ſtate of annihilation. Along the ſhores of Africa, the uſe of galleys appears to have conſiderably declined; and that of feluccas, or xebecs, has been ſubſtituted in their room. Theſe veſſels, particularly the latter, have it in their power, from the form of their hull as well as ſails, not only to ſpread more canvas, and conſequently uſe more ſpeed, either in flight or purſuit, but may alſo be armed to ſuch an extent, as to render them no contemptible opponents to a frigate, even of the higheſt claſs. They are, therefore, certainly better adapted to the purpoſes of indiſcriminate hoſtility than galleys, which, it muſt be evident, are of inferior power; and their ſuperiority may well account for their general uſe among a people to whoſe habits they appear particularly ſerviceable. To the veſſels juſt mentioned may be added a few ſhips of war, the force of which ſufficiently proves there is no dereliction from thoſe political principles which have been the favourite and leading maxims of theſe ſtates,

moſt probably from their very foundation. War, commenced on the ordinary grounds of public diſpute, unconnected with, and unaccompanied by, plunder, being conſidered by them as a meaſure totally inadmiſſible into the code by which the conduct of their government is regulated, the poſſeſſion of any ſhipping ſuperior in force to the commercial veſſels againſt which their attacks are deſtined, or that of the ſmall ſhips of war which may occaſionally attend them for their protection, would be an uſeleſs act of profuſion. In reſpect to commerce, and the veſſels employed in that occupation throughout the whole ſtates of Barbary, to which may be added the empire of Morocco itſelf, the extent of the one, and the number of the other, are ſo trivial, that they may almoſt be compared to a ſpeck, ſcarcely diſcernible by the naked eye, when taken in compariſon with the marine of Europe alone: the few veſſels, however, which they poſſeſſed at the period now ſpoken of, were chiefly feluccas, and the principal part of their mercantile concerns confined merely to the port of Gibraltar.

"The dignity of the Ottoman empire not ſuffering it to deſcend into thoſe acts of depredation, without the exiſtence of a public quarrel, which their tributaries and dependants had forced themſelves to believe were by no means contrary to what are called the laws of nations, the Turkiſh navy has conſtantly borne a far more reſpectable appearance. It has conſtantly carried with it every ſemblance of a regular eſtabliſhment, intimately connected with, and intended, as is the practice of the moſt powerful maritime ſtates, firſt, for the protection of the country itſelf; and ſecondly, for the annoyance of all foes who ſhould be hardy enough to moleſt it. Not entirely emancipated from the prejudices and cuſtoms of times long ſince paſt, no inconſiderable portion of the Turkiſh marine conſiſts of galleys, many of which are, however, of conſiderable dimenſions, and mount very heavy guns. Independent of theſe, the Grand Signior poſſeſſed, in the middle of the eighteenth century, a naval force not materially inferior to that which the northern powers of Europe reſpectively conſidered as ſufficient to their protection and their wants. In form, in force, and in decorations, the Turks, with no inconſiderable aſſiduity, followed the example of their once implacable foes, the Venetians. Their ſhips of war rarely exceeded eighty guns, which, according to the practice of their enemies and tutors, were almoſt invariably braſs. All the gaudy ſplendour of gilding, of painting, and carved-work, became intermingled with the powers and implements of warfare; ſo that it might, at firſt ſight, admit of ſome diſpute, whether the floating fabric was not intended merely for the purpoſes of ſtate, inſtead of the commiſſion of thoſe acts of hoſtility, or the ſuſtainment of that ſpecies of conflict, which threatened the demolition of all its grandeur. Upon the whole, however, the Turkiſh marine was by no means inſignificant, or intended merely for the purpoſes of ſhow and parade. Artiſts from foreign countries, allured by the general inducements of promiſed profits and viſionary honours, ſubmitted to transfer all thoſe principles of the ſcience which they poſſeſſed to Conſtantinople, and under equally ſcientific management, the Ottoman ſquadron might have proved capable of making no contemptible defence againſt that of any country in the world. The frigates,

gates, or veſſels of force too inferior to take their ſtations in the line of battle, according to the arrangements of European tactics, were ſtill ſuperior in quality to their larger ſhips; many of them being exceeding good ſailers, and of large dimenſions, as well as formidable force, allowing for the claſs in which they ſtood. Their ſloops of war, and veſſels of ſtill inferior note, which are the conſtant and neceſſary attendants on fleets, were either xebecs, galleys, feluccas, or even ſaicques; for though, in ſome particular inſtances, the Turks may condeſcend to imitate the example of foreign countries, yet they rigidly adhered to that of their anceſtors in others. It were, perhaps, as extravagant to expect that the Indian ſhould abandon his canoe, and conſtruct a ſhip according to the European method, as that the Turks ſhould relinquiſh the uſe of latteen ſails, or the peculiar forms adopted by them in the conſtruction of thoſe ſmaller ſhips of war and veſſels intended for commercial purpoſes, which cuſtom, convenience, and the experience of their peculiar utility in the ſeas and climate of which they may be conſidered natives, have cauſed them to be eſteemed as the moſt perfect in that claſs of any built throughout the known world. In reſpect to commerce, that of the Turks with foreign countries, carried on in ſhipping belonging to themſelves, is extremely limited, and the ſight of the Ottoman flag flying in a Chriſtian port might be conſidered nearly as ſingular an object as the ſtandard of Japan or China would be in the ſame ſituation. The terror of the plague naturally deters the inhabitants of all countries, not fataliſts, from encouraging ſuch an intercourſe, while the natural temper and inclination of the Turks appear by no means diſpoſed to uſe the ſmalleſt endeavour towards gaining that reception which they themſelves are as careleſs about as their neighbours are averſe to. The mercantile concerns of Turkey are, however, among the moſt conſiderable in the world: it is only owing to the peculiar manner in which they are conducted that they have ſuch trivial effect on the marine of the country, and that ſo ſmall a portion of veſſels ſhould ſuffice to ſupport it in the extent to which it was carried, particularly about the middle of the eighteenth century. The apparent myſtery may, however, be eaſily developed, and explained in a very few words. A very conſiderable part of the Turkiſh commerce is carried on, as it was in the days of Mahomet, through the medium of caravans, to which, in ſubſequent ages, has been added the aid of inland navigation. The Caſpian and the Euxine ſeas, together with the numerous and conſequential rivers which interſect the country, have rendered the intercourſe between the remoteſt parts of India and Ruſſia by no means difficult, though perhaps ſomewhat tedious, even without the intervention and aſſiſtance of what may be properly called the ſcience of navigation. By the means juſt pointed out, the different commodities, as well thoſe which were the immediate production of Turkey itſelf as thoſe which were transferred thither from other countries, were with apparent eaſe conveyed to any port which neceſſity, or the wiſh of the merchant, might require. In caſes where this meaſure became inconvenient without the aſſiſtance of ſhipping, the flotilla of the country, which fully ſupplied by its numbers the want of extenſive individual burthen, immediately afforded its aid; and the veſ-

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ſels of France, of Spain, of Britain, and other nations, repairing to the mart agreed on, the Turkiſh merchant, in his own perſon, derived every advantage that could reſult from commerce. He roſe indeed far ſuperior to the foreigner with whom he traded, inaſmuch as he ſat down perfectly at eaſe, with reſpect to thoſe dangers which are naturally attendant on a ſea voyage, and was exempt from all loſs on the inſtant his commodities were delivered to the purchaſer from his own ſtore; inſtead of being under the neceſſity, as is the general cuſtom with other people, of conveying them at their own riſk to the place of their deſtination. This arrangement was nevertheleſs extremely injurious to what may be conſidered the naval conſequence of the country itſelf; but that is a circumſtance which the political directors of the government have had the wiſdom to diſcover cannot be remedied; and have therefore poſſeſſed ſufficient prudence not to make the vain attempt, conſcious that thoſe countries of Europe, whoſe navies have acquired them the appellation of maritime powers, would not ſuffer the moſt diſtant attempt to be made, that might appear likely to erect a force which might come in competition with their own. The equipment of a Turkiſh fleet has always therefore appeared as a conſtrained act of neceſſity, impoſed on the government of the country, and a violence done to the wiſhes of the people, who conſidered the defence of their ſovereign and themſelves could not be confided to better hands than the ardour of their janiſſaries and their ſpahis." Vol. iii. p. 191.

It muſt have appeared, as we have carefully proceeded through this valuable work, that our general opinion of its plan and execution is highly favourable to the author. But we now ſay more. We do not know where the reader, who is curious about the annals of our navy, can find ſo ſatisfactory an account of its progreſs from feebleneſs to ſtrength, of the noble and gallant deeds of our countrymen on an element peculiarly their own, narrated in a ſtyle, vigorous without turgidity, and perſpicuous without meanneſs. At the ſame time, we have certainly no publication in the Engliſh language where the profeſſed ſubject of Marine Architecture is ſo ſyſtematically diſcuſſed. We cannot therefore imagine, that any perſon engaged in nautical ſtudies or purſuits can be ſatisfied without the poſſeſſion of Mr. Charnock's volumes. It ought in juſtice to be added, that the embelliſhments are very numerous, and ſufficiently well executed. Perhaps it is hardly worth mentioning, that errors have crept into ſome of the engravings; and, in the ſcientific part, at the concluſion of the third volume, on the velocity of floating bodies, Parallelopipeds is ſpelt Panollelopiped. Our wiſh is, that the author may be encouraged to publiſh an abridgment of this work, for more general uſe, which we think could hardly fail to anſwer his purpoſe, and which might be eaſily effected, by the mere omiſſion of quotations and official documents, which occupy too large a portion of the whole.

ART.

ART. II. *An Account of Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa. In which is conſidered, the Importance of the Cape of Good Hope to the different European Powers, as a naval and military Station, as a Point of Security to our Indian Trade and Settlements during a War, and as a territorial Acquiſition and commercial Emporium in Time of Peace; with a ſtatiſtical Sketch of the whole Colony, compiled from authentic Documents. By John Barrow, Eſq. late Secretary to the Earl of Macartney, Auditor-General of Public Accounts at the Cape of Good Hope, and Secretary to Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas during his Government there. Volume the Second, illuſtrated with ſeveral Engravings.* 4to. 452 pp. 1l. 15s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

IT requires no great degree of ſagacity to predict, that theſe volumes will ever be ſtandard books of reference on the ſubject which they diſcuſs. Various as the deſcriptions of the Cape of Good Hope are, and valuable as many of them may be, none are ſo comprehenſive as this of Mr. Barrow, nor any produced under circumſtances of ſuch ſuperior advantage. Some have viſited the interior of this part of Southern Africa, confined in their object to the inveſtigation of natural hiſtory, ſome from commercial views, and many for purpoſes of general remark; while Mr. Barrow, under the protection, and with the authority of Government, poſſeſſed alſo of curioſity and talents, which prompted, and which enabled him to examine and aſcertain the various objects which preſented themſelves, has elucidated what before was obſcure, and defined what was hitherto uncertain. His map was the reſult of actual ſurvey, his remarks made from perſonal examination, his ſtatiſtical account has an accuracy and preciſion which no local ſituation could have communicated; ſo that we can have no ſcruple in pronouncing, that he need not apprehend any competition.

The popularity of his firſt volume naturally induced him to reconſider its ſubject, and obviouſly prompted him to make his work as complete as poſſible. This he has now done; and it remains for us to inform the reader what he has in this additional volume to expect. The author begins with remarking the extreme aſſiduity of the French in their foreign purſuits, exemplified by the ſeveral miſſions of Anquetil du Perron, of Meſſrs. Olivier and Bruguiere in the Turkiſh and Perſian empires, of Volney and Sonini to Egypt, of Sebaſtiani, and

finally of their commercial agents in this country, who were properly expelled. He expatiates alſo, with great force, on that unconquerable attachment to France which unalterably diſtinguiſhes every native of that country, which perſecution does not diminiſh, nor baniſhment efface. This we ourſelves have often commented upon, and particularly ſo in the caſe of the Duke de Liancourt, who ingenuouſly acknowledges that, notwithſtanding all the benefits he had experienced from England, from the bottom of his heart he loved France, and hated us. He gives a ſuitable caution to guard againſt this ſpirit. He proceeds to enumerate the various authors who have written on the Cape, points out the errors of the different charts, makes many ſenſible obſervations on the country, ſuggeſts various improvements, and concludes a long chapter by intimating the helpleſs condition of the Chineſe at Batavia, and that their removal to the Cape would be a valuable acquiſition to the colony.

The ſecond chapter details the particulars of a military expedition to the Kaffer Frontier, occaſioned by the miſchievous and factious behaviour of the Boors, on the departure of Lord Macartney for England. This is a very intereſting and entertaining chapter, comprehending a much fuller account of the Boors, their manners, purſuits, peculiarities, and general condition, than can elſewhere be found. From this part, we ſhall take our firſt extract; in which a curious anecdote is communicated concerning the notorious Talleyrand.

"Having delivered over the remaining Hottentots, on the return of the General, and finding I could be of no further uſe, I ſet out for the Cape, where after a journey of ſixteen days, performed with two horſes, I arrived on the 8th of June.

"Little occurred on the homeward journey that was worthy of obſervation, unleſs it was the viſible change that had taken place in the behaviour of the people of Zwellendam. While the boors of Graaf Reynet were ſtill in arms, the inhabitants of this neighbouring diſtrict appeared to be wavering, but on hearing of their complete reduction, they now pretended to condemn their conduct. Whatever the real ſentiments of the coloniſts might be with regard to the Britiſh government, this was not their laſt attempt to effect their avaricious deſigns on the cattle of the Kaffers, by commencing hoſtilities againſt the magiſtrates and the ſmall force left in Graaf Reynet for their protection. But theſe diſturbances were merely local, and had plunder only for their object. All the other diſtricts remained quiet; and long before the intelligence of a general peace had reached this country, the people were ſo much reconciled to the Britiſh government, as neither to expect nor wiſh for a return of their own.

"In fact there is no natural tie between the Cape and the United Provinces. The greater part of the coloniſts, being the deſcendants of ſoldiers in German regiments, compoſed of Pruſſians, Hanoverians, Flemings, and Poles, and of French refugees who took ſhelter here after

after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, have neither knowledge of, nor family connections in, the ſtates of the Batavian republic; nor have they any diſtinct idea of *Vaderland*, a word, however, that is conſtantly in their mouths. All they know is, that the Cape belonged to a company of merchants; that this company was their ſovereign; and that they uſed to ſee a flag with three broad horizontal ſtripes, red, white, and blue, flying upon the caſtle, inſtead of the *Spinnekop*, or ſpider legs, as they called the Britiſh enſign. A few years more would therefore, in all probability, have rendered them, or the greateſt part of them, very indifferent as to the government under which they were to remain.

"Some little rejoicing might, however, naturally be ſuppoſed to take place on ſeeing once again the ſame flag hoiſted on the caſtle walls, which they had always been accuſtomed to look at; and they would have ſhewn themſelves a very worthleſs and deſpicable people not to have teſtified their feelings of joy on ſuch an occaſion. Theſe rejoicings, however, were neither general nor tumultuous, nor of long duration; they were chiefly confined within the caſtle walls. The recollection of the miſerable condition of the colony at the capture, and the general proſperity that had rapidly ſucceeded it, ſeemed forcibly to have operated at this moment. From a ſtate of poverty, and almoſt general bankruptcy, they were now grown individually rich. Inſtead of near half a million ſterling, that for the laſt ſeven years had annually been expended in the colony by the army, the navy, and Engliſh ſettlers, they now began to conſider that half of this ſum might annually be taken out of their pockets for the maintenance of their future garriſon. Little care, indeed, was taken to conceal that ſuch was the deſign of the Batavian government under the preſent exhauſted ſtate of its finances.

"They ſaw likewiſe that the ſettlement, though nominally reſtored to the Batavian republic, was actually to become a colony of France. Of this they had many convincing proofs. The commandant of the troops was a Frenchman of Swiſs extraction, and half of the officers were French. A native of the Cape, who had held an employ of conſiderable importance under the old government, happening to be in Holland at the time when the definitive treaty of peace was ſigned, made application to the State Directory for a very high ſituation at the Cape, which, however, they thought proper to refuſe. He went to Paris; obtained an audience of Buonaparte, or his miniſter, in conſequence of which an *order* was ſent to the State Government to reviſe their motives of refuſal.

"Another inſtance of French influence prevailing at the Cape was too ſtriking to be overlooked. A Swiſs gentleman, who had filled a high and honourable ſtation in the ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in Bengal, but for ſome reaſon or other had been diſmiſſed, paſſed through the Cape on his return to England, and became enamoured of its attractions. His wife, in his abſence, being handſome and much younger than himſelf, engaged the attention of Mr. Talleyrand, and lived with him as his miſtreſs, until the French government had found it convenient to paſs a reſolution *that there was a God*, and therefore that there ought to be a religion, when the former Biſhop

of Autun found no difficulty in obtaining a diſpenſation from the Pope to marry her. The huſband, on his return to Europe, proceeded to Paris, where Mr. Talleyrand, to prevent his becoming troubleſome, recommended him to accept of a high appointment at the Cape of Good Hope, where, I underſtand he arrived within a month after the evacuation, not as plain Mr. G——, late of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company's ſervice, but as *Monſieur Le G——, Conſeiller privé et intime de la Republique Batave auprés du Governeur et Conſeil au Cap de Bonne Eſperance.*

"It alſo appeared, from the conduct of the three commiſſioners that were ſent out to arrange certain points with the Britiſh government, that French intereſt was likely to predominate at the Cape. Theſe gentlemen, though calling themſelves Dutch, made a hard ſtruggle, though without ſucceſs, that the minutes of their joint tranſactions, and correſpondence with the commiſſioners that were appointed on the part of the Britiſh government, ſhould be kept in the French language. In ſhort, every ſtep that was taken by the new government, clearly evinced that, although the Batavian flag might be ſuffered to fly, French influence was likely to prevail. Long, indeed, before the peace, it was become pretty evident that Holland was not in a condition to make any ſucceſsful ſtruggle in defence of her integrity or exiſtence, and that an incorporation with Belgium, and becoming a department of France, would, in all probability, be the final *Euthanaſia* of their *High Mightineſſes*, the United Provinces.

"Theſe and other conſiderations produced a gloomineſs and melancholy on the minds of the greater part of the coloniſts that bordered on deſpondency. When the day of evacuation arrived, the caſtle and the road to the wharf were lined with ſpectators; not drawn together for the ſake of expreſſing a boiſterous joy uſual on ſuch occaſions, but to take a melancholy farewell of their beſt friends. As General Dundas paſſed along with the Commiſſary General de Miſt and the Governor Janſens, a dead ſilence prevailed; not a word nor a murmur was heard. And the friendly and affectionate leave the Commanders in Chief of the two garriſons took of each other, after the delicate and trying ſituation in which, for the two laſt months, they had been placed, in conſequence of the order from England countermanding the reſtoration of the ſettlement, was highly honourable to their feelings as men and officers. Few places, I believe, have been ceded by one power to another with more regularity and leſs commotion, than what happened at the reſtoration of the Cape of Good Hope, by General Dundas on the part of his Majeſty's Government to the repreſentatives of the Batavian Republic." P. 137.

Mr. Barrow now proceeds to the moſt material object of his book, namely, the examination of the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, conſidered as a military and naval ſtation, as well as its value in a commercial point of view, and as a depot for the ſouthern whale fiſhery. To this ſubject, he dedicates three elaborate chapters, in which great ſagacity, an intimate acquaintance with this ſettlement, and its advantages,

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are evinced, many important facts communicated, and a display of great powers of argument is exhibited.

Mr. Barrow's arguments in favour of the Cape, as a military ſtation, are of this kind. India is not favourable for forming recruits into ſoldiers; it is therefore deſirable to have a middle place between it and the mother country. The Cape too poſſeſſes all the requiſites for a depot; its local poſition is alſo important, as was evinced in the detection of Tippoo's ſchemes at the Iſle of France. The views of the French alſo in India are conſidered; and the advantages of the Cape, compared with thoſe of Malta, are pointed out. The ſituation of Cape Town, its defences, works, citadel, lines, &c. are circumſtantially, and in a very able manner, examined and explained. As a naval ſtation, the author appears to conſider it as ſtill more important. The convenience of the Cape is not confined to the mere ſupply of refreſhments; but it is an excellent ſtation for ſhips in diſtreſs, and for the aſſembling of convoys; it commands the entrance into the Indian ſeas; and the Iſles of France and Bourbon muſt, in ſome degree, be dependent upon it; above all, the trade of India muſt be under the controul of thoſe who are maſters of the Cape, which alſo commands a ſpeedy intercourſe with moſt parts of the world. If poſſeſſed by an enemy, its diſadvantages to Britain are of this kind.

"We have already ſeen the vaſt advantages that Great Britain derived to her trade and poſſeſſions in India, during the late war, by holding this barrier in her own hands; let us now conſider what our ſituation is, in theſe reſpects, in the preſent ſtate of things. The Cape of Good Hope is in the poſſeſſion of an enemy; Rio de la Plata belongs to Spain, who, when ſhe has been plundered of all ſhe can give, will, moſt probably, be forced into acts of hoſtility againſt us; and the Iſles of France and Bourbon now derive their uſual ſupplies from the Cape, for the uſe of the ſquadron which, we may preſume, is already there. Theſe three important ſtations, all hoſtile to us, form a triangle, within the boundary lines of which every ſhip, bound to or from the Indies, muſt neceſſarily paſs; and the reſpective poſitions of theſe three points are ſo favourable for annoying our trade, that, were the ſkill and activity of the enemies who hold them commenſurate with our own, which, fortunately for us, they certainly are not, it would be almoſt an hopeleſs attempt for a ſhip to eſcape.

"It may be urged, perhaps, that the great extent which may be taken in croſſing the equator from eighteen to twenty-ſix degrees of longitude, leaving it to the diſcretion of the commanders of our Eaſt India Company's ſhips to keep the American ſhore cloſe on board, or to paſs it at a diſtance; and the equally great extent that may be choſen in doubling the Cape, from the thirty-fourth to the forty-ſecond degree of latitude, would render the cruizing of the enemy ſo precarious, that the odds of eſcaping them are greatly in our favour. It is granted that it may be ſo; and I am, moreover, perſuaded that neither the

the French nor the Dutch would attempt to intercept our outward-bound ſhips, for theſe two reaſons; firſt, becauſe their value is ſo much leſs on the outward than on the homeward-bound paſſage; and ſecondly, on account of the uncertainty of falling in with them, as well as in conſideration of the violent ſtorms their cruizers would be almoſt ſure to encounter off the Cape of Good Hope.

"But theſe circumſtances take a very different turn on the homeward-bound voyage. The danger is then increaſed in a much greater proportion than the value of the ſhips is augmented. If, indeed, we are willing to allow the enemy to employ the ſame means that we ſhould ourſelves do, in a like ſituation, the capture of many of our ſhips may be conſidered as inevitable.

"In the firſt place, the danger of the ſtraits of Sunda preſents itſelf to our homeward-bound China ſhips. A ſmall ſquadron from Batavia, ſtationed at Nicholas Point on the north of Java, where there is good anchorage, or at Anjerie Point in the middle of the Strait, at both of which places it may receive a conſtant ſupply of refreſhments, would be able to intercept every ſhip that attempted to paſs the Strait.

"Theſe ſtraits, it is true, may be avoided by taking the eaſtern paſſage; but here a new and no leſs danger preſents itſelf from the port of Manilla. As all ſhips, making this paſſage, muſt go within ſight of Luconia, it would be difficult for them to avoid an active ſquadron cruizing off this iſland. Thus,

"Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim;"

by avoiding one danger they fall into a greater.

"Admitting, however, that either through the exertions of our cruizers, or the inactivity of the enemy, the China fleet ſhould eſcape both Scylla and Charybdis; the next dangerous point that occurs is the L'Aguilla's Bank, where we can have no cruizers to protect our trade, on account of the heavy ſtorms that prevail there, and the want of a friendly port to refit and refreſh our ſhips. The current, that ſets along the outer margin of this bank, moves at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, in the winter months, in direct oppoſition to the north-weſterly winds; a circumſtance ſo well known, that all our ſhips ſtrive to keep in the ſtream of the current, which ſweeps them round the Cape againſt the wind. The enemy's cruizers would find no difficulty in running from Falſe Bay, in the winter months, cloſe along ſhore as far as Algoa Bay, which our ſhips have frequently done in three or four days; and, by ſkirting the outer margin of L'Aguilla's Bank, they can, at any time, return by the ſtream of the current, even againſt a gale of wind. Thus might their ſhips of war from the Cape track our homeward-bound Indiamen, and greatly annoy our trade; for, on the return-voyage, they have much leſs ſcope in doubling the Cape than when outward-bound. Indeed, in the winter ſeaſon, it is almoſt impracticable to double the Cape at any great diſtance from it. The attempt to do it has generally failed, and always been attended with the greateſt danger of loſing the ſhips.

"Suppoſing them, however, to have eſcaped all theſe dangers; admitting them to have paſſed the iſland of Manilla, the Straits of Sunda, and the Cape of Good Hope; there ſtill remains one point againſt which

which nothing can protect them but a ſuperior fleet from England. In whatever degree of latitude the Cape of Good Hope may be doubled, in the homeward-bound paſſage, all our ſhips run nearly upon the ſame line to Saint Helena, ſo nearly, indeed, that I ſuppoſe they ſcarcely deviate twenty leagues from the ſame track. If then a ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips from the Cape ſhould cruize to windward of this iſland, and within ſight of it, our India fleet muſt neceſſarily fall into their hands. And on this cruizing ground, where the wind is fixed and ſteady, the water ſmooth, and the weather always fine, the enemy's veſſels may remain for any length of time.

"The enormous expence, and, indeed, the impracticability, of affording effective convoys to our Indian trade, under ſuch unfavourable circumſtances, muſt be obvious to every one. The expence of one effective convoy to be ſtationed off Saint Helena, as long as the Cape remains in the poſſeſſion of the French, to ſay nothing of the ſerious inconvenience of detaching ſhips of war from more important ſtations, would be much more than ſufficient to maintain the whole eſtabliſhment of the Cape for a twelvemonth; and, in all probability, more than the profits might amount to of the cargoes ſo convoyed. Saint Helena, beſides, is not adequate to furniſh any ſupplies for ſuch a convoy. With the greateſt exertions a few refreſhments are raiſed for the uſe of the iſland, and the ſurplus is diſpoſed of at a moſt extravagant rate for the uſe of the ſhips of the East India Company. They have few horned cattle, and not one of theſe can there be killed without the conſent of the Governor. Yet this is the only place we now have left where a convoy can be aſſembled. How incalculable then were the advantages of poſſeſſing a middle point between India and Europe, where every neceſſary refreſhment might be had in the greateſt abundance; and which, inſtead of being a point of danger and annoyance as it now is, was the bulwark of ſecurity to our Indian trade and poſſeſſions." P. 244.

In the following chapter, Mr. B. conſiders the conſequences of the Cape's becoming a free port, and an emporium of eaſtern produce, together with its eventual trade to America, Holland, and France. He examines its advantages, as furniſhing exports of grain, pulſe, wine, brandy, hides, ſkins, whale oil, ſalt proviſions, &c. He gives alſo a table of imports, and a balance of the imports over the exports. After minutely inveſtigating the ſubject, he concludes that its commercial advantages; even when carried to the higheſt degree of which they are ſuſceptible, are not of that magnitude as to make the retention of the Cape a *ſine qua non* to a treaty of peace. He next conſiders the benefits which would ariſe to England by eſtabliſhing at the Cape a central depot for the ſouthern whale fiſhery; and unequivocally proves, that in this point of view, if in our poſſeſſion, it may be rendered very important to our commerce and navigation, while, in the hands of our enemies, it may be the means of materially obſtructing that moſt valuable branch of trade.

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The concluſion of his work, Mr. B. dedicates to the topographical deſcription, and ſtatiſtical ſketch, of the Cape Settlement. This is almoſt entirely new; for no writer on the ſubject of the Cape, except in a very limited manner, has attempted this, nor has any other poſſeſſed ſimilar opportunities. We have firſt a general deſcription of its dimenſions, ſoil, climate, &c. which is followed by an account of the different diſtricts into which it is divided. Theſe are four, namely, the diſtrict of the Cape, the diſtrict of Stellenboſch and Drakenſtein, the diſtrict of Zwellerdam, and the diſtrict of Grauf Regret. We have, in the ſucceeding pages, an account of the tenures of lands, the condition of the inhabitants, particulars of the wine growers and corn boors, a correct explanation of the revenues of government, and what alſo is new, the ſtate of religion in the colony. This we ſhall inſert.

"Calviniſm, or the Reformed Church, as it has uſually been called, is the eſtabliſhed religion of the colony. Other ſects were tolerated; but they were neither countenanced, nor paid, nor preferred by the Dutch. The Germans, who are equally numerous with the Dutch, and moſtly Lutherans, had great difficulty in obtaining permiſſion to build a church; in which, however, they at length ſucceeded; but they were neither ſuffered to erect a ſteeple nor to hang a bell. A Methodiſt chapel has alſo lately been built; and the Moravians have a church in the country; but the Malay Mahomedans, being refuſed a church, perform their public ſervice in the ſtone quarries at the head of the town. Other ſects have not yet found themſelves ſufficiently numerous or opulent to form a community.

"The body of the clergy are in no part of the world more ſuitably provided for, or more generally reſpected, than in this country; a conſequence of their being ſupported entirely by Government, and not by any tax or tythe laid upon the public. Their ſituation, it is true, leads not to affluence; but it places them beyond the apprehenſion of want or pecuniary embarraſſments; and it ſecures to their widows a ſubſiſtence for life. The ſalaries and the emoluments, which all of them enjoy, both in the town and the country diſtricts, are nearly on an equality. By their rank, which is next to that of the Preſident of the Court of Juſtice in town, and of the Landroſt in the country, they are entitled to ſeek connections with the firſt and wealthieſt families in the colony. None would think of refuſing his daughter's hand to the ſolicitations of a clergyman; and the lady uſually conſidered the precedence at church as a full compenſation for the loſs of balls, cards, and other amuſements which her new ſituation obliged her to relinquiſh. Some changes, however, of ſuch ſentiments were ſaid to have taken place, on the part of the ladies, with the change of their former Government; and that, whatever might ſtill be the opinion of the parents, they began to doubt whether the eaſy and unreſtrained gaiety of a red coat might not be equally productive of happineſs with the gravity of a black one.

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"But the introduction of new manners and new ſentiments produced no dereliction in the pious deportment of the clergy and their families; nor was there any change in the exterior marks of devotion among the laity. The former are ſcrupulouſly exact in the obſervance of the ſeveral duties of their office, and the latter equally ſo in their attendance of public worſhip. In the country, the boors carry their devotion to an exceſs of inconvenience that looks very like hypocriſy. From ſome parts of the colony, it requires a journey of a week or ten days to go to the neareſt church, yet the whole family ſeldom fail in their attendance twice or thrice in a year.

"The duties of the clergy are not very laborious, though pretty much the ſame as in Europe. They attend church twice on Sundays, viſit the ſick when ſent for, and beſtow one morning in the week to examine young perſons in the confeſſion of faith. They muſt alſo compoſe their ſermon for Sunday, and learn it by heart. Their congregation would have little reſpect for their talents if it was read to them, though of their own compoſing. Nothing will do in a Dutch church but an extemporary rant; and they all go to church in expectation of ſome glance being made at the prevailing topic of the day, and return ſatisfied or diſpleaſed according as the preacher has coincided with or oppoſed their ſentiments on the ſubject of his diſcourſe.

"The clergy have alſo the direction of the funds raiſed for the relief of the poor. Theſe funds are eſtabliſhed from weekly donations, made by all ſuch as attend divine ſervice, from legacies, and from the ſums demanded by the church on the emancipation of ſlaves. The intereſt is applied towards the ſuccour and ſupport of thoſe whom old age, infirmities, accident, or the common misfortunes of life, may have rendered incapable of aſſiſting themſelves. This claſs is not very numerous in the Cape, and is compoſed moſtly of ſuch as have been denied, in their early days, the means of making any proviſion againſt old age; chiefly emancipated ſlaves, whoſe beſt part of their life has been dedicated entirely to the ſervice of their owners.

"An unſucceſsful attempt was made, ſome years ago, to eſtabliſh a public grammar-ſchool at the Cape, and the clergymen were nominated as *curators*. A fund for this purpoſe was intended to be raiſed by ſubſcription; and every one was ready to put down his name, but very few came forwards with the money. After the purchaſe of a ſuitable houſe, they found there was nothing left to afford even a moderate ſalary for a Latin maſter; and the clergy of the Cape, who are the only fit perſons to take upon them the important taſk of inſtructing youth, are already too well provided for by Government to engage in ſo laborious an employ." P. 426.

The author finiſhes his labours with ſuggeſting improvements. Theſe conſiſt of an introduction of Chineſe, which he thinks might eaſily be effected; by Moravian eſtabliſhments of Hottentots in the diſtant parts; by incloſing the farms; the eſtabliſhment of fairs or markets; and the erection of villages. After which, the volume thus concludes.

" Having now taken a view of the importance and value of the Cape of Good Hope, as a military and naval ſtation, as a ſeat of commerce, as a central depôt for the Southern Whale Fiſhery, and as a territorial poſſeſſion, I ſhall only add, by way of concluſion, that, under the preſent implacable diſpoſition of France towards this country, and the inſatiable ambition of its Government, Great Britain never can relinquiſh the poſſeſſion of this colony, for any length of time, without ſeriouſly endangering the ſafety of her Indian trade and the exiſtence of her empire in the Eaſt; both of which were effectually ſecured, at leaſt from external attack, by the occupation of this important outwork.

" The facility it affords, at all times, of throwing into India a ſpeedy reinforcement of well ſeaſoned troops, which never can be ſupplied effectually from England, how much ſoever they may be required, muſt always ſtamp an indelible value on the Cape. How deſireable would it be, at the preſent momentous criſis, to have the uſual garriſon there of 5000 effective men, to reinforce our ſmall but active army in India, inſtead of ſending troops from England, of whom judging from paſt experience, two thirds of thoſe who may ſurvive the voyage will be totally unfit, on their arrival there, for any kind of ſervice. It is to be hoped then, that the Directors of the Eaſt India Company are at length become ſenſible of their error with regard to this important colony; and, having ſeen it, that ſuch meaſures have been ſuggeſted and ſolicited by them, as may again put us in poſſeſſion of that advance poſt, by which *their political and commercial intereſts in the Eaſt Indies will be ſecured and promoted*, and without which thoſe intereſts will conſtantly be expoſed to dangers, that may not only threaten, but finally terminate in a total ſubverſion:—*Et vitam impendere vero.*" P. 438.

The volume is embelliſhed by a view of the entrance into Cape Town, and ſeveral other engravings, remarkably well executed. Having given, as we believe, a fair analyſis of the work, particular commendation muſt be ſuperfluous. However diſpoſed many may be to combat the political arguments which are introduced, no one will diſpute the general excellence of the work, which is, in our opinion, far the beſt which has even been written on the ſubject.

ART. III. *The Hiſtory of France, from the Year* 1790 *to the Peace concluded at Amiens in* 1802. *By John Adolphus, Eſq. F. S. A. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. 1311 pp 1l. 4s. Kearſley. 1803.

IN a modeſt Preface, Mr. Adolphus informs us that it was his chief endeavour, in writing the hiſtory of this eventful period, to collect facts, to arrange them clearly, and place them

them in ſuch a view, that the obſervations to which they give riſe may ſeem rather to originate in the mind of the reader than to flow from the author. Such a plan is highly judicious in what may yet be reckoned contemporary hiſtory; and, although the author has probably withheld reflection and deſcription from a wiſh to preſerve the ſcale preſcribed in his undertaking*, no great diſadvantage can accrue to the reader. The events of the French Revolution are calculated, beyond all others with which the page of hiſtory has been ſtained, to produce reflection in the moſt careleſs mind; and now that their nature has been more fully developed by their iſſue, it is probable that the reflections of every deſcription of readers will terminate in nearly the ſame concluſions. It is, we are aware, generally objected to works of this kind, that we live too near the time of action to be ſuppoſed fully qualified by information, or thoroughly freed from partiality, to do complete juſtice to the actors. Hence this ſpecies of publication has been lowered to the rank of annals, or placed juſt above the crudeneſs and inaccuracy of periodical journals. But whatever force this objection may have in other caſes, it applies with very little propriety to the greater part of the period treated of in theſe volumes. There is no event of the laſt two centuries with which we are better acquainted, as to all uſeful purpoſes, than with the riſe and progreſs of the French Revolution; and this we owe, ſometimes to the depravity, and ſometimes to the garrulity, of its principal promoters. It was not like that of America, regular, conſiſtent, leading to one point, and that point achieved; conducted with political ſecreſy and a certain mixed policy, and with ſome connection betwixt means and end. On the contrary, it ſoon branched out into a ſucceſſion of petty revolutions; the agents of each of which ſwept their predeceſſors away, and laid open their intrigues and their crimes, as an apology for the ſalutary changes themſelves affected to introduce; and theſe, after their ſhort day of uſurpation and impoſture was over, were treated in a ſimilar manner by their ſucceſſors.

But independent of the vaſt ſtock of information that may be derived from the beſt ſources, and from writers of all parties, and which is more eaſily acceſſible at preſent than it may be hereafter, it is highly neceſſary, that a work of the kind

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* Theſe volumes appear to be intended by the bookſeller as the continuation of a Hiſtory of France, in three volumes, 8vo. by an anonymous writer, and publiſhed before the commencement of our Review.

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before us ſhould be in the hands of every man who has the powers and opportunities of reflection and action. It is wonderful how little we remember of the events which paſs before our eyes, or of which we have had daily information; for the laſt fifteen years in particular, they have followed each other in ſuch rapid ſucceſſion, and been attended with ſo many concomitants of confuſion and ſurpriſe, that we cannot too ſoon endeavour to recall theſe fleeting details, and arrange them into ſome ſhape for more ſerious reflection. If ever this was incumbent in any inſtance, it is remarkably ſo in the caſe before us. We have indeed eſcaped, almoſt untouched, a ſeries of diſaſters and dangers unparalleled in the annals of the world; but the period is not yet arrived when we can diſmiſs from memory the primary cauſes of this horrid outrage on the happineſs of mankind. The days of revolution cannot be conſidered as paſt; for the genuine revolutionary ſpirit is above all experience, and admits of no remorſe. Even within theſe few weeks, and in the preſent critical ſtate of the country, the paſſions of the lower claſſes of the people have been agitated by harangues, which would have better become the ſtreets of Paris in the firſt paroxyſms of ſeditious fury; and an opportunity has been taken, to form an aſſemblage of the turbulent and the unprincipled, under pretence of exerciſing the elective franchiſe. It is neceſſary, therefore, that the riſe and progreſs of a revolution, which may yet be imitated, ſhould be carefully remembered; and that the diſcloſure of the greateſt deception ever practiſed on the credulity of mankind ſhould not be delayed till thoſe happier times, when it may be reviewed with indifference, or neglected with impunity.

On theſe accounts, although the preſent work cannot rank with the higher ſpecies of hiſtorical compoſition, nor, in point of original information and diſquiſition, rival the author's former works, we are diſpoſed to think favourably of the plan he has adopted; and, from a careful peruſal, are no leſs inclined to pronounce the execution of it highly creditable to his talents and induſtry.

The moſt important part of the hiſtory of the French Revolution is that which the advocates of revolutions are moſt diſpoſed to forget. The firſt three years include that information which it is highly incumbent on the thinking people of all nations to ſtudy with attention. The miſerable arts by which a loyal and gallant nation were ſeduced into the worſt of crimes, and gradually led from the murmurs of ſedition, through all its artifices and pretences, into inſurrection and maſſacre, afford leſſons of infinite utility; and it is on this period that the author appears to have concentrated his principal

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ſtrength. All beyond is the hiſtory of war, the victories of which, when detailed by a writer of lofty imagination, have a brilliancy, and even a ſublimity, in the eye of the ſuperficial reader; but what are they when reſolved, as they eaſily may be, into the incurſions of barbarians, aſſiſted by fraud and inſurrection?

The principles on which this work is written, and which may be anticipated from Mr. Adolphus's former productions, appear to us to be impartial and juſt. He refers the "origin, character, and progreſs" of the Revolution to a faction, long nouriſhed in the academies and cities of France, and other continental dominions, connected with numerous ſocieties through all parts of Europe, meditating a total change in manners, laws, and the courſe of public worſhip; and projecting an entire new diſtinction of power among nations, with a general overthrow of all eſtabliſhed authorities. That this is the only light in which it can conſiſtently be viewed, will be apparent to every man who endeavours to form a different theory. Viewed in any other light, this Revolution is a monſtrous abſurdity, which no hiſtorian could pretend to record with gravity. Viewing it, for example, (as our ſagacious patriots the Prices and Prieſtleys did!) as the effort of thirty millions of ſlaves to become free men, it then exhibits a ſeries of ſoleciſms and blunders, beyond all power of reaſon, and all force of ridicule. The actions of no two years, ſcarcely indeed of any one year, can be recorded as the actions of men in their ſenſes. The attempt to connect means and end would be both impracticable and wicked: we can remember when the gentler advocates for the French allowed that they had bought their liberty dear, becauſe the price was maſſacre and national diſgrace; but have they bought it at all? Whenever we conſider the Revolution as having for its aim freedom and happineſs, the whole becomes perplexed and inexplicable; but, when viewed as the original plan of atheim and treaſon, betraying each ſucceſſion of conſpirators and pretended patriots into the treacherous depravities and crimes which atheiſm and treaſon naturally produce when they gain the predominance over ſocieties or individuals, the whole detail becomes regular, every event is in its right order, and every event is inſtructive.

As the hiſtory of this period has been laid before the public in detached parts, and is as yet too recent to have the charm of novelty, we ſhall confine the extracts which our limits will permit to two paſſages, which may afford a ſufficient ſpecimen of the author's general manner. The firſt we ſhall take from vol. i. chap. v. in which he characterizes ſome of the leading

demagogues,

demagogues, and, in our opinion, with peculiar felicity as well as juſtice.

" Roland's habitation ſtill continued to be the chief reſort of that faction which, in the days of the firſt legiſlature, was ſuppoſed republican, and ſome members of which ſtill occaſionally gave indications of a wiſh to eſtabliſh that form of government, though no party was found hardy enough to avow the principle. Although declamations and writings, in which the perſon and rule of the king of France, and every other monarch, were vilified by wanton abuſe, or rendered odious by unſparing calumny, were profuſely uttered and ſanctioned by Briſſot and his faction; and, although their hoſtility to the perſon of Louis XVI. and to all that remained either in or out of France of nobility or clergy is undoubted; yet their ſincere deſire to eſtabliſh a republic is very queſtionable. Moſt of them were poor and venal, ready to be bought, but unuſed to be bid for, raiſing ſyſtems for the ſake of gaining importance, and diſpoſed to ſell themſelves and their projects to the firſt who would offer an adequate gratification. Many of them had commenced their political career as ſalaried adherents of the duke of Orleans; ſome quitted his party becauſe his patronage was previouſly occupied by others, and their ſervices neglected; and ſome formed a new connection, that, by acquiring power conjunctively, they might either uſe or diſpoſe of it to greater advantage.

" Briſſot, the head of the party, had been from his youth toſſed on the ſea of ſpeculation, frequently reduced to want, ſometimes to meanneſs, and, if reports may be credited, even to crime. The neceſſity of writing for bread had given facility to his pen; but his ſtyle wanted vigour, his reaſoning method, and his ſtatements correctneſs. Ever diſpoſed to give vent to ſentiments required by the occaſion, he was frequently under the neceſſity of contradicting himſelf; and few of his opinions can bear the teſt of declarations which he had made at ſome previous period. The love of innovation, more than a fixed principle, ſeems to have ſwayed him in politics: at one time he was an admirer of the Britiſh, at another of the American conſtitution; ſometimes deſirous to raiſe his patron, the duke of Orleans, to the throne; and then wiſhing to depoſe the king, eſtabliſh a regency during the minority of the dauphin, and govern both by means of influence in the legiſlature, and a party of unalienable friends. For all or any of theſe projects he was willing to receive a compromiſe, having, in fact, no principle, nor any patriotiſm; but he was obliged to affect both, as the means of raiſing and attaching to himſelf a party. He gained many adherents by an appearance of candour and mildneſs; but in his real character he was falſe, gloomy, vindictive, and unrelenting.

" Roland was in himſelf an inoffenſive old man, endowed with little talent, and not much malice, choleric not rancorous, plain in manners and habits, brief in ſpeech, fond of reproving vice, and fancying himſelf a model of virtue. His early purſuits had rendered him diligent; and, having ſuperintended ſome public accounts at Lyons, he was flattered into a belief that his abilities were equal to the conduct of a ſtate, and his virtues ſufficient to reform a whole people. To this

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deluſion his wife greatly contributed; ſhe has already been mentioned as a woman of conſiderable talent; ſhe wrote with fluency and eloquence, thought with boldneſs and originality, and made her opinions ſtill more ſtriking by the force of her expreſſions and the vigour of her illuſtrations. In the whole courſe of the revolution, parties had been formed and cemented by women: madame Necker, madame de Stael her daughter, madame Sillery, better known by her title of counteſs de Genlis, madame de la Fayette, with a vaſt train of ſubordinate females, had been oracles and centres of revolutionary juntos; and madame Roland aſpired alſo to the ſame character. She was conſiderably younger than her huſband; her perſon not devoid of attractions, though far from beautiful; and her wit, ſenſe, ſpirit, and behaviour, infinitely above moſt of the females connected with her party, ſuch as the wife of Condorcet, the miſtreſs of Louvet, and the mother of Petion, who were glad to acquire importance by joining her coterie. She ſeems to have poſſeſſed a more decidedly republican ſpirit than any of Roland's aſſociates, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by a never-ceaſing ſuſpicion and malignity towards the royal family. This might originate from the neglect or contempt ſhe had ſuſtained in her early years, being the daughter of a Pariſian bourgeois; or from her deſpairing of ever attracting attention or ſecuring the homage which ſhe conſidered her due, within the purlieus of the court. Roland had not ſolicited a ſeat in the aſſembly, becauſe he was not an able ſpeaker; and Briſſot always relied on him as a fit perſon to fill a miniſterial ſituation, if their party could gain the deſired aſcendancy.

"The chief ſupporters of this junto in the aſſembly were marked by common characteriſtics; a bold ſtyle of eloquence, unfettered by the regulations of decency, the reſtraints of truth, or the rules of logic. All ſpoke with confidence, all aimed at popularity, and all at ſome moments enjoyed it; but, as they acquired their popularity by momentary exertions not founded on ſcience or principle, ſo they forfeited it as ſuddenly when their own arts and arguments were uſed againſt themſelves. Such is the general character which includes Vergniaud, Iſnard, Guadet, Genſonné, and a herd of others, whoſe labours were highly extolled by their party, but afterwards only reſcued from oblivion to commemorate occaſional traits of atrocity.

"Condorcet is diſtinguiſhed from this herd, and might perhaps have been conſidered the head of a party, had his talents as an orator been equal to thoſe he diſplayed as a writer, or had his courage been equal to his malignity. He was a true perſecutor of the church, and zealouſly attached to the atheiſtical party; having been the friend and pupil of the old, and principal inſtructor of the younger members. In other reſpects he was not equally conſiſtent; having been in his earlier days an aſſiduous courtier, though now among the foremoſt who endeavoured by their inſolence to diſguſt and degrade the king. Ingratitude prevailed in his character more than any other feature, except cowardice. He is exquiſitely deſcribed by his warm friend, madame Roland. "The genius of Condorcet", ſhe ſays, "is equal to the comprehenſion of the greateſt truths; but he has no other characteriſtic beſides fear. It may be ſaid of his underſtanding, combined with his perſon, that he is a fine eſſence abſorbed in cotton. No one

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will say of him, that in a feeble body he displays great courage; his heart and constitution are equally weak. The timidity which forms the basis of his character, and which he displays even in company, on his countenance, and in his attitudes, does not result from his frame alone, but seems to be inherent in his soul; and his talents furnish him with no means of subduing it. Thus, after having deduced a principle, or demonstrated a fact in the assembly, he would give a vote decidedly opposite, overawed by the thunder of the tribunes, armed with insults, and prodigal of threats. The propereſt place for him was the secretaryship of the academy. Such men should be employed to write, but never permitted to act: it is a happiness to be able to draw some utility from them; even that is not to be done with all timid persons; in general they are good for nothing."

"Petion, now mayor of Paris, was also a constant attendant at Roland's: he was a compound of presumption, folly, and wickedness; a tool to every party with which he was connected, yet in himself positive, headstrong, and malignant. In the constituent assembly, he was ranked among the lowest order of those who endeavoured to force themselves into notice by extravagance: his connection with the duke of Orleans was well known; and, as he was considered in no other light than one of his hired agents, no further attention was paid to his efforts than the views of his patron could command. The court was so thoroughly convinced of his folly, and had so little notion of his wickedness, that their friends did not oppose his election to the mayoralty, judging him a less noxious character than his competitor La Fayette. When invested with that office, however, he soon displayed more of his real character; and in time gave the royal family abundant reason to repent their error.

"Danton was also at this period a member of the faction at Roland's house. He began to make a conspicuous figure among the clubs, and to form the centre of a low and profligate party, devoid of morals, and eager for mischief. His talent consisted in readiness of speech, and boldness of thought and diction. Ever intent on measures adapted to the present exigency, he thought neither of the past nor the future; hence his arguments, delivered in a stentorian voice, and with a stern brow, were always easily comprehended by his audience; and, as he was never scrupulous in his choice of means, his systems were generally popular, especially among the lower class, to whom he most frequently addressed himself. Poor and fond of debauchery, he was open to every bribe; and has more than once addressed the clubs in the style of a republican, in order to gain a motion which the minister had hired him to make; but his mind was capable of great exertions, his thoughts were bold and original, and he was always distinguished from the herd by the proposal of measures and use of arguments, from which the timid would have shrunk appalled, and of which men devoid of a great genius would never have thought.

"As subordinate characters, and to be used only on particular occasions to forward the views of this party, a rabble of low orators in the assembly, bawlers in the clubs and meetings of the sections, paragraph makers, and people without profession, were sometimes admitted, though

though not gratified with an intimacy, or even received with cordiality. Among theſe were Chabot, a dirty, debauched, renegade monk; Merlin, a lawyer of Thionville; and Bazire, who before the revolution was a cook, and whoſe character is ſummed up in four words, ſtupidity, wickedneſs, treachery, and lying. Theſe three, by their conſtant aſſociation and mutual ſupport, gained the appellation of the Cordelier Triumvirate. To theſe were added, Clootz the Pruſſian; Camille Deſmoulins; Fabre d'Eglantine; Louvet, a writer of immoral romances, and his miſtreſs, the wife of another man; Chamfort, a man of letters, and friend of Mirabeau; Carra, Robert, and a whole tribe of news-writers; and Dorat Cubieres, a miſerable poet." Vol. i. p. 134.

In detailing the origin of the war, as far as this country was concerned, Mr. Adolphus very clearly repels the falſe inſinuation of its having been unprovoked on the part of France. On this topic, he has judiciouſly availed himſelf of the labours of Mr. H. Marſh, who may be ſaid to have ſet that queſtion at reſt. The trial and execution of the King and Queen, with the other horrible cruelties which preceded and followed thoſe murders, are related with ſtrict fidelity, and powerful intereſt on the feelings. This portion cannot be too often read, or too frequently recollected.

The hiſtory of the general war, is that of a vaſt ſeries of events of a mixed and complicated kind, with ſo many armies in view, that it is no ſmall merit to have made a perſpicuous and intelligible narrative, however ſuccinct. Some of theſe tranſactions are ſtill involved in obſcurity, by the wiſe ſilence of the principal actors who are yet living; but enough is known of the precurſors of the French victories, to enable the reader to make many deductions from their ſplendour; while the victors were ſo ſtupid, or ſo infatuated, as not to ſee, that the plunder they afterwards made, and in the exhibition of which in their muſeums the French ſtill take a pride, muſt render the whole detail painful and odious to every man of a truly heroic and magnanimous ſoul. Conſiderable relief, however, is afforded, by contraſting theſe boaſted ſucceſſes with the weakneſs and wickedneſs of that ſeries of factions, which patched and pieced the "glorious fabrick" of their *Republic*, until it aſſumed, without their aid, its preſent arbitrary form. In the whole hiſtory of this revolution, indeed, we ſee the powerful and irreſiſtible hand of retributive juſtice, from the fate of the immediate aſſaſſins who embrued their hands in the blood of the King, to that of the general maſs who applauded the deed, and ſeemed to ſay, as the Jews on a more awful occaſion, "his blood be on us, and on our children".

It cannot fail to be conſoling to an Engliſhman, that theſe volumes neceſſarily record the greateſt naval triumphs the

world ever witneſſed. The victory of the Nile is admirably related; but, for obvious reaſons, our ſecond extract ſhall be of an event, in detailing which, the author may be ſuppoſed more than commonly animated. The ſiege of St. Jean d'Acre is at this criſis a triumph of the moſt pleaſing recollection.

"On leaving Jaffa, (17th March) the French army, after ſome ſlight oppoſition, reached Caiffa, which the people abandoned, carrying away the artillery and ammunition of the fort, and proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre. Having ſecured proviſions, and determined all the neceſſary previous points, vigorous exertions were made for carrying on the ſiege: but in this attempt the French were no longer to be encountered by an ignorant adverſary, the dupe of every *ruſe-de-guerre*, and whoſe very valour was more injurious to him than cowardice could have been; but by a brave though ferocious body, led to conſiſtent exertion, and trained to the uſeful operations of diſcipline, by men of equal courage, greater prudence, and conſummate ſkill. Unappriſed of theſe circumſtances, the French were led to expect an eaſy conqueſt; and preſſed forward to an aſſault, in hopes again to enjoy ſanguinary triumphs over an unequal foe. Generals Dommartin and Caffarelli, having reconnoitred the place (20th), decided that the attack ſhould be made on the front of the ſalient angle on the eaſt of the town. The trenches were conſequently opened (21ſt) at a hundred and fifty fathoms from the wall; and the operations were favoured by the gardens, the ditches of the old town, and an aqueduct which croſſed the glacis. The blockade was well formed for repelling ſorties; and in the firſt which was attempted (27th), the beſieged were driven back with loſs.

"The battering artillery not reaching its deſtination (29th), the French carried on their operations with field pieces, and at length made a breach in the walls. Expecting only ſuch works as they had found at Jaffa, they fearleſsly advanced to the aſſault, but found themſelves ſtopped by a ditch fifteen feet deep, covered with a ſtrong counterſcarp. Scaling ladders were, however, planted at the breach; and Mailly, an officer attached to the adjutant-generals, mounting the firſt, was laid dead on the ſpot. A mine ſprung by the beſiegers produced but inconſiderable effect: the breach was eight or ten feet above the level of the works; and the beſieged, having recovered from a momentary conſternation, kept up a vigorous and effective fire, which killed adjutant-generals Eſcale and Laugier, and forced the grenadiers who advanced to ſupport the firſt aſſailants to a precipitate retreat. From the heights of their towers they poured down on the French, who were endeavouring ſtill to mount the breach, ſtones, hand-grenades, and combuſtibles; and at length compelled them, for the firſt time, to retreat within their trenches, with conſiderable loſs.

"Two days afterwards (31ſt) the beſieged made a ſally, and were not repulſed till they had killed a number of their opponents, and, among others, Detroye, *chef de brigade* of the artillery. Two other attempts of the ſame kind contributed to haraſs and impede the progreſs of the French; the laſt in particular (8th April), which was equally ſpirited and ſucceſsful, deſtroyed a mine about which they had employed great labour, and on the operation of which they had

founded the moſt ſanguine hopes. The exertions of the garriſon were aided by the Britiſh ſhips in the bay, which protected working parties, and enabled them to throw up two ravelines within a ſhort diſtance of the flank of the beſiegers and impede their operations; and frequent ſorties contributed to delay their advances, by keeping them continually on the defenſive.

" As another mean of annoying the French, Djezzar had diſpatched meſſengers to the Naplouſians, to the cities of Saïd, Damaſcus, and Aleppo, urging the people to riſe *en maſſe*, and deliver the country from a handful of infidels; adding as an excitement, that they were not ſufficiently provided with artillery, and that the appearance of the natives in force would be ſufficient to exterminate Buonaparte and his army. Theſe repreſentations occaſioned an aſſembly of nearly forty thouſand men, who, in confidence of victory, approached Acre (17th); but a vigorous and judicious movement of the French army threw them into confuſion and put them to the rout, with the loſs, as it is computed, of five thouſand men. Their retreat being cut off in many directions, they were obliged to ſave themſelves behind Mount Thabor; while the victors ſecured an abundant booty, and took revenge in their uſual manner by burning the villages of the Naplouſians, and murdering the inhabitants.

" While the aſſemblage of theſe foes convinced Buonaparte of the facility with which numerous opponents might be raiſed againſt him, the vigorous reſiſtance of the beſieged, their frequent ſallies and indefatigable exertions, inflamed all the furious paſſions of his mind to their moſt deadly pitch; and the thirſt for the blood of his enemies, and the unfeeling diſregard of the lives of his followers which diſtinguiſhed his career, ſhewed their combined effects in his ſubſequent movements; while rage, diſappointment, or the novelty of the ſervice, for he had never before conducted the regular operations of a ſiege, added to his precipitation and impatience, " led him", as Sir Sidney Smith obſerved, " to commit ſuch palpable errors, as even the common ſeamen could diſcern."

" At length, a mine, intended to blow up the tower againſt which the principal efforts of the ſiege were directed, was completed and ſprung (23d); but a cellar which was under the tower not preſenting a ſufficient reſiſtance to give operation to the force of gunpowder, no great damage enſued, the breach being as unaſſailable as before. Thirty men were, however, directed to effect a lodgment; but compelled to retire by the well-directed exertions of the garriſon. On the following day (24th) a new attempt was made with no better ſucceſs, General Veaux being dangerouſly wounded; the army was ſhortly afterwards afflicted at the death of General Caffarelli, who expired in conſequence of the amputation of his arm from a wound he had ſuſtained in a former aſſault; and a ſimilar fate attended Say, a hopeful young officer of artillery, who was equally regretted.

" While the French were thus waſting their time and ſquandering valuable lives in this pertinacious attack, the garriſon daily acquired the advantages of courage and experience. On the forty-ſixth day of the ſiege, Sir Sidney Smith declared the town in a better ſtate of defence than at the firſt, notwithſtanding the increaſe of the breach, which

continued to be battered with effect. The engineers had conſtructed works to counteract the effects of this diſadvantage, and, from having cloſed with their opponents in ſo many ſorties, they had gained confidence to reſiſt an aſſault.

" Perrée's ſquadron at length arrived, bringing three twenty-four pounders and ſix eighteen pounders, with which the French continued to batter the breach; while a mine was carrying on, for the purpoſe of blowing up the counterſcarp and making a ſecond breach in the eaſtern curtain. This work proceeded, though not without oppoſition, for ſeveral days; but at length the garriſon was enabled (7th May), by perſeverance and well-directed exertions, to deſtroy all that the French had been ſo long effecting; and a new attempt, guided rather by deſperation than ſound judgment, to gain the works of the beſieged, was completely ineffectual. The riflemen employed in this raſh exploit were ſo completely expoſed to a tremendous fire that they could neither proceed in their operation nor effect a retreat.

" About the ſame time, a ſquadron of more than thirty ſail of tranſports and corvettes, under Haſſan Bey, was ſeen ſtanding in for Acre. Buonaparte hoping to carry the town before the aids could be introduced, renewed the attack of the preceding day; and though expoſed to a heavy fire from the gun-boats made a lodgment (8th) on the ſecond ſtory of the north-eaſt tower, on the outer angle of which the republican ſtandard was hoiſted. The fire of the beſieged had ſlackened, and the reinforcements were only half way towards the ſhore. The breach was feebly defended; and this was the critical moment of the ſiege. At this juncture Sir Sidney Smith landed two boats at the Mole, and haſtily arming the crews, led them to the breach. The Turks, animated by the unexpected ſupply, flocked to the point of danger, where the beſiegers were contending on nearly equal terms with the defenders of the town; the muzzles of their muſkets were in contact, and the ſpear-heads of the colours locked in each other. Djezzar, who, according to the cuſtom of his nation, was ſitting in a conſpicuous place, rewarding thoſe who brought to him the heads of enemies, and diſtributing ſupplies of ammunition, ruſhed to the breach, and exhibited the unprecedented ſight of a Turkiſh chieftain exhorting Chriſtian ſoldiers to retire from the poſt of danger, as in them he ſhould loſe his beſt defenders. The general enthuſiaſm prevalent under theſe circumſtances decided the fate of the day: the French were kept in check till the reinforcements were landed; Oriental jealouſy gave way to the ſenſe of peril; a well-diſciplined regiment was admitted into the gardens of the ſeraglio, made a ſortie, and, although the Turks were repulſed, the beſiegers being obliged to expoſe themſelves above their parapets, were mowed down in great numbers by the flanking fire of the garriſon, their force at the breach was diminiſhed, and the ſmall number remaining on the lodgment were killed or diſperſed.

" During this tremendous conflict, Buonaparte, ſurrounded by his generals and aid-de-camps, was ſeen ſtanding on an eminence which derived its name from the Britiſh hero, Richard Cœur de Lion. His geſticulations, and the miſſion of an aid-de-camp to the main body of his forces, indicated a reſolution to renew the attack; but the garriſon being fully prepared, and animated by their late ſucceſs, it was agreed,

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in compliance with the wiſh of the pacha, to receive the aſſault according to the Turkiſh mode of warfare. A ſtrong French column which advanced to the attack was ſuffered to mount the breach, now fifty feet wide, without moleſtation. On their deſcent into the pacha's garden, the foremoſt were encountered by the Turks who lay in ambuſcade; and where combined tactics could not avail, the republican bayonet was exerted in vain againſt the Turkiſh ſcymeter and dagger wielded in the right and left hand with equal force and dexterity. The column was repulſed; General Lannes being dangerouſly wounded, and General Rabaud ſlain.

"Not yet to be deterred from the proſecution of his object, Buonaparte ordered a new aſſault to be made (9th), and propoſed to his troops to convert the putrid bodies of their fellow-ſoldiers into a rampart or ſcaling ladder for the occaſion. For the firſt time, he found his commands diſputed; the regiment to whom he imparted his requeſt refuſed to ſtain themſelves with this new outrage to humanity; but the grenadiers of the twenty-firſt demi-brigade ſolicited and obtained it as an honour. Their exertion was, however, unavailing; for on mounting the breach they diſcovered that the beſieged had completed three lines of defence, and, after the loſs of many lives, they returned, dejected and diſcomfited. The Turkiſh regiment, on the contrary, which had before been repulſed in a ſortie from the garden of the ſeraglio, again ſallied forth for the ſame purpoſe, that of ſeizing the third parallel, and achieved the exploit with complete ſucceſs. The impetuoſity of a few carrying them beyond the proper point, they loſt their lives; but the remainder returned triumphant within the walls, having ſpiked four pieces of artillery. In theſe encounters General Bon was mortally wounded; as were General Fouler, Venoux, Adjutant Pinault, Gerbault, an engineer attached to the ſtaff, and Croiſier, aid-de camp to the commander in chief.

"To add to the grief and rage of Buonaparte, the ſurrounding hills were thronged with ſpectators, awaiting only the event of the conteſt to unite with the victors. Convinced that the ſuppoſed invincibility of the French was not real, theſe people eaſily yielded to the invitation of Sir Sidney Smith, and preferred an union with "a chriſtian knight, to the friendſhip of an unprincipled renegado." They diſpatched embaſſadors, declaring their reſolution to arreſt all mountaineers who ſhould be diſcovered tranſporting ammunition or proviſions to the French camp, and, as a pledge of their ſincerity, ſent in fourſcore individuals whom they had taken in ſuch attempts. This determination prevented the further progreſs of Buonaparte to the northward, and at the ſame time he received intelligence from Cairo that ſeveral provinces were in inſurrection; that Gizeh was invaded by a wandering Arabian tribe from the heart of Africa; and that an impoſtor, calling himſelf the angel El Mahdi announced in the koran, had gained numerous adherents and carried ſeveral poſts.

"To barter honour for ſucceſs was no new traffic with Buonaparte, and on this occaſion he made an attempt of the moſt odious and diſhonourable kind to gain the long-conteſted town. The dead bodies over which he had made his laſt aſſault becoming putrid, generated diſeaſes, and even the plague, in the camp. Employing an Arabian derviſe

derviſe as a flag of truce (14th) Berthier, in the name of the commander in chief, addreſſed a letter to Djezzar, deſiring a ſuſpenſion of arms till the dead could be buried and the eſtabliſhment of an exchange of priſoners effected. While this meſſage was under conſideration, and the flag of truce waiting for the anſwer, Buonaparte, in defiance of all laws of juſtice and to the everlaſting diſgrace of the name of ſoldier, commenced an aſſault, hoping to take the town by ſurpriſe. Fortunately, however, the garriſon was on its guard; and this act of deſperate treachery met its due reward in defeat and diſgrace. Sir Sidney Smith with difficulty reſcued the derviſe from the fury of thoſe who conſidered him a voluntary inſtrument in the treaſon which had been committed, and gained a full and delicious revenge by ſending him back to Buonaparte with a letter of reproof, which overwhelmed him and his army with ſhame.

"Foiled in this diſgraceful attempt, Buonaparte found himſelf obliged to retreat. His laſt efforts were dedicated to revenge. No longer hoping to gain the town, he deſtroyed the aqueduct, bombarded the principal buildings, and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to reduce the palace of Djezzar to a heap of ruins. After a ſiege of ſixty-one days, conducted without advantage, and concluded without honour, Buonaparte commenced his retreat (21ſt). His artillery and wounded were embarked in country veſſels, to be conveyed coaſt-wiſe to Jaffa; but Sir Sidney Smith placing himſelf between that place and Damietta, the crews, deſtitute of all neceſſaries, even of proviſions and water, ſteered directly towards the Britiſh fleet, relying on the honour and humanity of the Engliſh commander, and execrating and deploring the want of thoſe qualities in their own." Vol. ii. p. 624.

The remaining events of the war are hurried over with perhaps too much precipitation, although we do not perceive that any occurrence of importance has been omitted. The author, however, is ſo copious in his reference to authorities, that the reader who wiſhes to enter more minutely into any tranſaction, may know where to go for information. Different accounts appear to have been carefully compared, and no aſſertion made which is not ſtrengthened by an undeniable reference. We can therefore recommend this work as excellently calculated for immediate utility, affording a clear and conciſe view of the origin and progreſs of the moſt ſtupendous revolution that ever occurred in the hiſtory of the world. We cannot, however, diſmiſs theſe volumes, without expreſſing our regret that they are not accompanied by an Index. Works of this kind ought never to be publiſhed without one. There are *Tables* of *Contents*, indeed, which may tell a purchaſer what he is about to buy; but can be of no uſe when he wiſhes to refreſh his memory by conſulting any paſſage of which he has forgotten the date.

ART.

ART. IV. *Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Darwin, chiefly during his Reſidence at Lichfield; with Anecdotes of his Friends, and Criticiſms on his Writings. By Anna Seward.* 8vo. 430 pp. 7s. 6d. Johnſon. 1804.

TO the lovers of poetry and criticiſm the preſent volume cannot fail to prove amuſing; thoſe who prefer biography it muſt in ſome degree diſappoint: yet its contents are truly mentioned in the title-page. It contains, 1. Memoirs of the Doctor; 2. Anecdotes of his Friends; and, 3. Criticiſms on his Writings. But the proportion of theſe materials will hardly be gueſſed. The criticiſms on a ſingle poem, "the Botanic Garden", occupy rather more than a complete half of the total number of pages, and we can hardly aſſign leſs than half of what remains to the anecdotes or productions of the Dr's. friends. The Memoirs of Dr. Darwin occupy therefore not more than a fourth of the book; and theſe, except that the circumſtances of his death are told at the end, do not extend beyond 1781; leaving twenty-one years of the moſt famous period of his life unrecorded. The title, to have been quite correct, ſhould have been, "*Some* Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, during his Reſidence at Lichfield". This reſidence comprehended twenty-five years of his firſt career in life, from 24 to near 50. Why the author thus limited her narrative, and how the deficiency is to be ſupplied, will beſt be told by herſelf.

"Of thoſe years in which the talents and ſocial virtues of this extraordinary man ſhed their luſtre over the city which I inhabit, no hiſtorian remains, who, with vicinity of habitation, and domeſtic intercourſe with Dr. Darwin, took equal intereſt with myſelf in all that marked, by traits of him, that period of twenty-three years*, and which engaged my attention from my very earlieſt youth. Some few of his contemporaries in this town yet remain; but not one who could be induced to publiſh what their obſervation may have traced, and their memory treaſured.

"*His ſometime pupil, and late years friend*, the ingenious Mr. Bilſborrow, is writing, or has written, his Life; but ſince Dr. Darwin conſtantly ſhrunk with reſerved pride from all that candor would deem confidential converſation, and which the world is ſo apt to ridicule as vain egotiſm; ſince it is underſtood that he has not left biographic documents; ſince Mr. Bilſborrow was ſcarcely in exiſtence when his illuſtrious friend firſt changed his ſphere of action; he muſt find himſelf as much a ſtranger to the particulars of his Lichfield reſidence, as I am of thoſe which were moſt prominent in the equal number of years

* Twenty-five, in fact. *Rev.*

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he paſſed at Derby. Between us, all will probably be known that can now with accuracy be traced of Dr. Darwin." P. xiii.

No letters of Dr. Darwin are here publiſhed, and the omiſſion is judicious; ſince, as the Preface tells us, " though profeſſionally numerous, they were ſhort from neceſſity, and by choice compreſſed"; and ſtill more, becauſe " he has often ſaid, that he had not the talent of elegant letter-writing". P. vii. This being the caſe, the aſſertion is undoubtedly true, that there would have been " no kindneſs to his memory in obtruding them upon the public". The life of a very buſy man can ſeldom afford much opportunity for elegant letter-writing, unleſs ſuch writing form a part of his buſineſs, or be the object of his peculiar talent or ambition. We have therefore no letters of Dr. Darwin; and, as Miſs S. has repreſented the matter, it cannot be regretted.

The author of theſe Memoirs makes no attempt to trace Dr. D. through the earlier periods of his life, but brings him at once to Lichfield at the age of 24, in the year 1756. She deſcribes his perſon and character with vigour, and traces the riſe of his medical reputation. A ſmall but intereſting picture is given of the firſt Mrs. Darwin, who, after an union of thirteen years, died in 1770. Her death, and the ſucceſs of the Doctor in the care of Mr. Inge, of Thorpe, are the only incidents which mark the opening of the Memoirs, till the arrival of the Doctor's philoſophical friends, Mr. Edgeworth and Mr. Day. The latter is immediately made the ſubject of an epiſode, which extends, with little interruption, from p. 17 to 56. The circumſtances related of Mr. Day are in the higheſt degree curious; and they are rendered the more intereſting, as they are told of a man who acquired ſome reputation as a writer; but they are in general of a nature very diſgraceful to him, and much diminiſh any previous reſpect which might have been conceived for the author of Sandford and Merton. He is drawn as a rigid moraliſt, according to his own eccentric notions; but in practice not a little of a brute, affecting ſingularity, and deſpiſing all the decencies of life. A worſe picture of a modern philoſopher has not often been drawn from nature; yet its exactneſs is moſt ſtrongly aſſerted. " The author would deem it" ſhe ſays, " inexcuſable to introduce any thing fabulous; to embelliſh truth by the ſlighteſt colouring of fiction, even by exaggerating ſingularity, or heightening what *is* extraordinary." P. 26. The reader therefore muſt receive the account of Mr. Day as perfectly correct. It is not without a mixture of the ridiculous, from the abſurdities it relates of him; but indignation prevails in

in reading of his philoſophic trials of the girls whom he educated; and ſtill more of his brutality to a wife who ſincerely loved him, with all his faults.

When we return to Dr. Darwin, we learn that he made a medical experiment upon two of his children, by inoculating them for the meaſles; and a mechanical experiment upon himſelf, by conſtructing a peculiar carriage for a ſingle horſe. Both had nearly proved fatal; the diſeaſe by its violence, and the carriage by its awkwardneſs; and the Doctor narrowly eſcaped, after ſeveral falls, with only a fractured knee-pan. But in the year 1768, when this happened, knee-pans, it ſeems, were brittle, in Lichfield; and the author of theſe Memoirs, the reader will regret, was herſelf one of the victims of this unuſual *endemic*. A more ſucceſsful experiment was made on the eldeſt Darwin, Charles, in curing him of ſtammering, by teaching him, and obliging him to uſe, a foreign language. The Doctor's philoſophy, however, never cured that defect in himſelf. The following anecdote occurs in this part of the volume, which is too characteriſtic to be omitted.

"Since theſe memoirs commenced, an odd anecdote of Dr. Darwin's early reſidence at Lichfield was narrated to a friend of the author by a gentleman, who was of the party in which it happened. Mr. Sneyd, then of Biſhton, and a few more gentlemen of Staffordſhire, prevailed upon the Doctor to join them in an expedition by water, from Burton to Nottingham, and on to Newark. They had cold proviſion on board, and plenty of wine. It was midſummer; the day ardent and ſultry. The noontide meal had been made, and the glaſs gone gayly round. It was one of thoſe *few* inſtances, in which the medical votary of the Naiads tranſgreſſed his general and ſtrict ſobriety. If not abſolutely intoxicated, his ſpirits were in a high ſtate of *vinous exhilaration*. On the boat approaching Nottingham within the diſtance of a few fields, he ſurpriſed his companions by ſtepping, without any previous notice, from the boat into the middle of the river, and ſwimming to ſhore. They ſaw him get upon the bank, and walk coolly over the meadows toward the town: they called to him in vain, he did not once turn his head.

"Anxious leſt he ſhould take a dangerous cold by remaining in his wet clothes, and uncertain whether or not he intended to deſert his party, they rowed inſtantly to the town, at which they had not deſigned to have touched, and went in ſearch of their river-god.

"In paſſing through the market-place they ſaw him ſtanding upon a tub, encircled by a crowd of people, and reſiſting the entreaties of an apothecary of the place, one of his old acquaintance, who was importuning him to go to his houſe, and accept of other raiments till his own could be dried.

"The party, on preſſing through the crowd, were ſurpriſed to hear him ſpeaking without any degree of his uſual ſtammer.

"Have

"Have I not told you, my friend, that I had drank a conſiderable quantity of wine before I committed myſelf to the river. You know my general ſobriety; and, as a profeſſional man, you *ought* to know, that the *unuſual* exiſtence of *internal* ſtimulus, would, in its effects upon the ſyſtem, counteract the *external* cold and moiſture."

"Then, perceiving his companions near him, he nodded, ſmiled, and waved his hand, as enjoining them ſilence, thus, without heſitation, addreſſing the populace.

"Ye men of Nottingham, liſten to me. You are ingenious and induſtrious mechanics. By your induſtry life's comforts are procured for yourſelves and families. If you loſe your health, the power of being induſtrious will forſake you. *That* you know; but you may *not* know, that to breathe freſh and changed air conſtantly, is not leſs neceſſary to preſerve health, than ſobriety itſelf. Air becomes unwholeſome in a few hours if the windows are ſhut. Open thoſe of your ſleeping-rooms whenever you quit them to go to your workſhops. Keep the windows of your workſhops open whenever the weather is not inſupportably cold. I have no *intereſt* in giving you this advice. Remember what I, your countryman, and a phyſician, tell you. If you would not bring infection and diſeaſe upon yourſelves, and to your wives and little ones, change the air you breathe, change it many times in a day, by opening your windows."

"So ſaying, he ſtept down from the tub, and returning with his party to their boat, they purſued their voyage." P. 64.

We are now introduced to Dr. Johnſon at Lichfield, and it is remarked, that in ſpeaking of the inhabitants of that city, he has omitted at all times to ſpeak of thoſe who were at all literary. Theſe are here, as an act of juſtice, recorded; and, among them, the author's father, one of the editors of Beaumont and Fletcher. The ſilence of Dr. J. reſpecting theſe perſons is accounted for, by their refuſal of adulation to him; which certainly is not impoſſible. Between Dr. Darwin and him there was, on many accounts, a ſtrong repulſion; nor can we wonder at being informed, that they mutually diſliked and ſhunned each-other. The mention of theſe two great oppoſites, introduces ſome notice of Dr. Darwin's peculiar and ſarcaſtic wit, of which the following anecdote affords an amuſing inſtance.

"Dr. Darwin had a large company at tea. His ſervant announced a ſtranger lady and gentleman. The female was a conſpicuous figure, ruddy, corpulent, and tall. She held by the arm a little, meek-looking, pale, effeminate man, who, from his cloſe adherence to the ſide of the lady, ſeemed to conſider himſelf as under her protection.

"Dr. Darwin, I ſeek you not as a phyſician, but as a Belle Eſprit. I make this huſband of mine", and ſhe looked down with a ſide-glance upon the animal, "treat me every ſummer with a tour through one of the Britiſh counties, to explore whatever it contains worth the attention of ingenious people. On arriving at the ſeveral inns in our

route,

route, I always ſearch out the man of the vicinity moſt diſtinguiſhed for his genius and taſte, and introduce myſelf, that he may direct, as the objects of our examination, whatever is curious in nature, art, or ſcience. Lichfield will be our headquarters during ſeveral days. Come, Doctor, whither muſt we go, what muſt we inveſtigate to-morrow, and the next day, and the next? here are my tablets and pencil."

"You arrive, madam, at a fortunate juncture. To-morrow you will have an opportunity of ſurveying an annual exhibition perfectly worth your attention. To-morrow, madam, you will go to Tutbury bull-running."

"The ſatiric laugh with which he ſtammered out the laſt word, more keenly pointed this ſly, yet broad rebuke to the vanity and arrogance of her ſpeech. She had been up amongſt the boughs, and little expected they would break under her ſo ſuddenly, and with ſo little mercy. Her large features ſwelled, and her eyes flaſhed with anger —"I was recommended to a man of genius, and I find him inſolent and ill-bred." Then, gathering up her meek and alarmed huſband, whom ſhe had looſed when ſhe firſt ſpoke, under the ſhadow of her broad arm and ſhoulder, ſhe ſtrutted out of the room." P. 82.

The year 1771 is marked by the commencement of the Zoonomia, not publiſhed till 1794, a ſtrange work, which few can appreciate, and they who can, have very generally condemned. The memoir-writer, though ſhe praiſes the Doctor's philoſophy, in general, more than it deſerves, argues againſt his opinions on inſtinct, with much acuteneſs and force. Her account of his habitual defects, both as a philoſopher and a moraliſt is however curious; ſince it proves him, in fact, to have been neither honeſt nor truly wiſe.

"If this brilliant and dazzling philoſopher had not cloſed the lynx's eyes of his underſtanding on that clear emanation from the ſource of intellectual as well as of planetary light, he had indeed been great and illuminated above the ſons of men. Then had he diſdained to have mingled that *art* in his *wiſdom*, which was ſometimes found in his common-life actions, and of which he not unfrequently boaſted.

"That noble ſimplicity which diſdains the varniſh of diſingenuous deſign in principle and in conduct, in converſation and in writing, was the deſideratum of Dr. Darwin's ſtrong and comprehenſive mind. Its abſence rendered his ſyſtems, which were ſo often luminous, at times impenetrably dark by paradox. Its abſence rendered his poetic taſte ſomewhat meretricious from his rage for ornament; chilled his heart againſt the ardor of devotion, and chained his mighty powers within the limits of *ſecond* cauſes, though formed to ſoar to INFINITE." P. 94.

What ſhe ſays afterwards of his excelling Galen and Hippocrates (p. 96) as it is ſaid without knowledge, ſo alſo muſt it be without effect. We learn ſoon after a curious fact: that the *Botanical Society* of Lichfield, which publiſhed a tranſlation of the Linnæan Botany, never conſiſted of more members

bers than Dr. Darwin, Sir Brook Boothby, and Jackſon, a proctor of Lichfield. Soon after this, in 1778, Dr. Darwin begins to figure as the declared lover of a married lady, Mrs. Pole, of Radburn, whom he courted with very gallant verſes, and other aſſiduities, during the life of her firſt huſband; and, when ſhe became a widow, he prevailed upon her to reward his conſtancy with her hand. The amour certainly produced ſome very beautiful poetry; but many biographers would have thought it deſerving of ſome cenſure. The memoir-writer, however, does not forget to mark his poetical delinquency; and gives at large the account of a remarkable plagiariſm from herſelf, which forms the Introduction to his Botanic Garden*. She returns to the charge again, when ſhe finds him writing on plagiariſm, in the latter part of this volume, and ſays, with great juſtice, "Dr. Darwin forgot that juſt reſtraint", preſcribed by himſelf, "when he took unacknowledged forty-ſix entire lines, the publiſhed verſes of his friend, for the exordium of the firſt part of his work." P. 354. Whoever compares the two productions will undoubtedly agree with Miſs S. in calling it, "an inſtance of plagiariſm unprecedented in a poet of ſo much genius." The ſubject of Miſs S.'s verſes was a botanic garden, planted by the Doctor himſelf in a romantic retreat, within a mile of Lichfield. They begin thus:

"O come not here, ye Proud, whoſe breaſts infold
Th' inſatiate wiſh of glory or of gold;
O come not ye, whoſe branded foreheads wear
Th' eternal frown of envy, or of care;
For you no Dryad decks her fragrant bow'rs,
For you her ſparkling urn no Naiad pours;
Unmark'd by yon light Graces ſkim the green,
And hovering Cupids aim their ſhafts unſeen," &c. &c.

What could be the inducement to a theft, which could not be undetected, and was not likely to be unexpoſed, it is impoſſible to ſay. The caſe is extraordinary, and leaves little ſcope for conjecture. The third Chapter, which contains this ſingular anecdote, concludes with a mock correſpondence between the reſpective cats of theſe two friends, which might as well have lived in private circulation only. The author expreſſes, indeed, ſome apprehenſion that their epiſtles may be deemed below the dignity of biography; and ſo they will be thought by many readers.

We now approach to the cloſe of the Memoirs; though arrived only at the 147th page. Here, at the beginning of

* P. 128 et ſeqq.

Chap.

Chap. IV. Col. Pole dies, and ſoon after his widow accepts the hand of the long-enamoured Doctor. What follows is merely a criticiſm on the Poem of the Botanic Garden, excepting a ſhort account of the Doctor's death, towards the end. On his marriage with Mrs. Pole, Dr. D. removed to Derby, and to that reſidence the knowledge of his memoir-writer does not follow him. As we ſhall have ſeveral remarks to make on the critical parts which follow in this volume, we will finiſh here with the biography. The celebrity of Dr. D. and his conſequent practice, followed him to Derby, where he flouriſhed in medical fame, to which he ſoon added poetical eminence. He died in conſequence of rather a ſudden attack, April 18, 1802, in his ſixty-ninth year.

We ſhould here, perhaps, introduce a correction which the candour of the writer of this volume has induced her to make, on the remonſtrance of perſons connected with Dr. D. In p. 406, ſhe had given a melancholy account of the deſperate act of infanity which deprived Dr. Darwin of his eldeſt ſon. After relating the circumſtances which led to the ſuſpicion that he had precipitated himſelf into the Derwent, ſhe had concluded thus:

"Dr. Darwin had been ſummoned. He ſtaid a long time on the brink of the water, apparently calm and collected, but doubtleſs ſuffering the moſt torturing anxiety. The body could not be found till the next day. When the Doctor received information that it was found, he exclaimed in a low voice, "Poor inſane coward!" and it is ſaid, never afterwards mentioned his name."

The following ſtatement, on this ſubject, has ſince been ſent to all the periodical publications.

"The author of the Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, ſince they were publiſhed, has diſcovered, on the atteſtation of his family, and of the other perſons preſent at the juncture, that the ſtatement given of his exclamation, p. 406, on the death of Mr. Eraſmus Darwin, is entirely without foundation; and that the Doctor on that melancholy event gave, amongſt his own family, proofs of ſtrong ſenſibility at the time, and of ſucceeding regard to the memory of his ſon, which he ſeemed to have a pride in concealing from the world. In juſtice to his memory, ſhe is deſirous to correct the miſinformation ſhe had received, and will therefore be obliged to the editor of the Britiſh Critic to notice the circumſtance in the criticiſm of the book, ſince, unleſs a ſecond edition ſhould be called for, ſhe has no means ſo effectually of counteracting the miſtake."

It is but juſt to admire the candour of Miſs Seward, in making this ſacrifice to the appearance of truth; but the narrative has in it certain marks, and is connected with circumſtances made known by other means, in a way that leaves the unpre-

unprejudiced mind rather ſuſpicious of ſome further miſtake, and reluctant to reject it. At all events, the account will be conſidered, even if not true, as well invented and applied; and was doubtleſs firmly believed by the author of the Memoirs, a very competent witneſs to the character of her hero, when ſhe admitted it to a place in her book.

The picture and character of Dr. D. as delineated in this work, are not extremely attractive; an athletic, but ill-proportioned figure, a ſaturnine countenance, marked by ſevere ſmall-pox, a ſtoop in the ſhoulders, and an elocution much embarraſſed by ſtammering, make a diſadvantageous aſſemblage, alleviated only by an appearance of good humour in his firſt addreſs, which ſeems often to have proved fallacious; for the Doctor was ſore upon oppoſition in argument, and certain to revenge it "by ſarcaſm of very keen edge". This "colloquial deſpotiſm", as Miſs S. properly calls it, ſufficiently accounts for the repulſion between him and Dr. Johnſon, whoſe habits were too ſimilar to accord in any degree. Two ſuch deſpots could not poſſibly move in the ſame ſphere. The two Doctors appear alſo to have agreed in their frequent ſuſpicion of falſehood, but from very oppoſite cauſes; Dr. J. from his ſtrong deteſtation of it, Dr. D. from having *in his own wiſdom too great a mixture of art*. "Dr. D. was accuſtomed to remark that whenever a ſtrange ſtep had been taken, if any way obnoxious to cenſure, the alledged reaſon was ſcarcely ever the real motive:" (p. 168) and this remark is exemplified in his own conduct on the publication of his Botanic Garden. He produced the ſecond part before the firſt, in truth, becauſe he knew it to be more attractive to the multitude; but profeſſedly becauſe he wiſhed to repeat ſome experiments. The ſources both of this practical diſingenuouſneſs and of his infidelity, are well developed by Miſs S. in a paſſage as honourable to her as any which appears in this book. On the latter ſubject, ſhe thus expreſſes herſelf:

"Certainly Dr. Darwin's diſtinguiſhed power of diſcloſing the arcana of nature, enabled him to explore, and detect, the fallacy of many received, and long-eſtabliſhed opinions; but the proud conſciouſneſs that his ſcientific wand ſo often poſſeſſed the power attributed by Milton to Ithuriel's ſpear, betrayed him, at times, into ſyſtematic error. Convinced, by deep thought and philoſophic experience, that mankind received ſo *many* prejudices for truths, he looked too jealouſly at *all* its moſt revered and ſacred axioms. Beneath the force of that jealouſy he denied the power of inſtinct, and ſolved it into imitation. To have admitted, on the teſtimony of all impartial obſervation, all fair experiment, the *unblending* natures of inſtinct and reaſon, muſt have involved that reſponſibility of man to his Creator for his actions

in

in this his ſtate of trial, which Dr. Darwin *conſidered as a gloomy unfounded ſuperſtition*"! P. 92.

His diſingenuouſneſs, and ſome other points, are touched in a paſſage which we have already cited (p. 387) in which Miſs S. gives a moral reaſon for his poetic taſte being "*meretricious from his rage for ornament*". She ſays, indeed, *ſomewhat* meretricious, whereas we ſhould rather ſay, extravagantly ſo. In another inſtance the moral character of Dr. D. influenced his poetry. It addreſſes nothing to the heart or feelings, as is well remarked by the biographer (p. 177), but every thing to the imagination. For what reaſon? Evidently becauſe imagination was the predominating quality in the author's mind, while his nerves and heart were formed for ſtrength rather than ſenſibility.

On what remains of this volume, the long and, to us, intereſting critique on the Botanic Garden, we could expatiate to a great extent; frequently approving, and ſometimes combating, the opinions of the author: but we find it neceſſary to reſtrain ourſelves to a few leading points. On the general ſubject of Dr. Darwin's genius and caſt of his poetry, we perfectly agree with the writer of his Memoirs.

"Dr. Darwin's excellence conſiſts in delighting the eye, the taſte, and the fancy, by the ſtrength, diſtinctneſs, elegance, and perfect originality of his pictures, and in delighting the ear by the rich cadence of his numbers; but the paſſions are generally aſleep, and ſeldom are the nerves thrilled by his imagery, impreſſive and beauteous as it is, or by his landſcapes, with all their vividneſs." P. 177.

On this paſſage it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the delight of the ear, *in the rich cadence of his numbers*, is greatly impaired by the unvarying ſameneſs of them; and that the roughneſs of a bad verſifier would be often leſs fatiguing than the monotonous cadence of this poet's rich numbers. It is very lamentable when, at the beginning of any elaborate paſſage, the reader can exactly foreſee how it will be formed and cadenced, and already hears the chime before he reads the words adapted to it. We ſhall not ſay that Miſs S. carries the matter too far, when ſhe aſſerts, "that it can only be from native littleneſs, or acquired *warp* of mind, where the greatneſs and energy of Dr. Darwin's genius and knowledge are denied". P. 418. We acknowledge, and have always acknowledged, his native powers; but his employment of them we ſhall always characterize as THE SACRIFICE OF GENIUS IN THE TEMPLE OF FALSE TASTE. The want of a claſſical feeling of propriety, without which no work will ever be written, that can deſerve to be held up as a model, cauſed him ſo to accumulate

late falſe and dazzling ornaments, that common ſenſe is continually outraged, and no patience of a claſſical reader can long ſupport the continued reading of his verſes. The elaborate critique of Miſs S. has actually made us more acquainted with the plan and conduct of his great poem, than ever we could make ourſelves; ſo impoſſible have we always found it to purſue the taſk of reading that production for any long time. Splendid ſimilies giving no illuſtration, fictions and perſonifications too extravagant for common ſenſe to adopt, even for a moment, with a total want of rational plan and connection of parts, continually drive us from the book, notwithſtanding the occaſional delight ariſing from particular paſſages. Dr. Darwin's verſes, like Indian ſweetmeats, may be taſted now and then with ſatisfaction, but never can become an article of claſſical food. Feeling thus, and not ſuppoſing our feelings to be at all congenial, in this reſpect, to thoſe of the memoir-writer, we were ſurpriſed, as well as pleaſed, with the following remarks on the celebrated burleſque upon Darwin, "the Loves of the Triangles". After cenſuring a ſimile of his on the ſubject of fireworks, Miſs S. ſays:

"This apprehended injudiciouſneſs of the fire-work ſimile ſuggeſts the remark, that a few ſuch erratic luxuriances of a pictureſque fancy, together with the peculiar conſtruction of the Darwinian verſe, and its laviſh perſonification, enabled an highly ingenious ſatiriſt to burleſque the Loves of the Plants by the Loves of the Triangles. Eminently fortunate for its purpoſe was the thought of transforming cubes, and cones, and cylinders, and other technical terms of mathematic and mechanic ſcience, into nymphs and ſwains, enamoured of each other. The verſe of this ironical poem is not only Darwinian, but it is beautifully Darwinian. The very ſlightly alluſive power of ſeveral of the ſimilies in the Botanic Garden is ridiculed with infinite ſubtleneſs and wit; while the little ſtories in this burleſque, ſo comic in their ſcantineſs of reſemblance, are very elegantly told. That brilliant ſatire amply refutes Lord Shafteſbury's ſyſtem, that ridicule is the teſt of truth, and that it is impoſſible to ridicule with effect what is intrinſically excellent. The warmeſt admirers of Dr. Darwin's ſplendid poem, and of the ingenious theories and ſtated experiments of the notes, muſt yet be amuſed with ſuch groteſque imitation of each; juſt as they are diverted with the burleſque, in the Critic, of the death of Hotſpur, and of Eve's beautiful proteſt to Adam,

Sweet is the breath of morn, &c.

"On the ſubject of this ſatire, Dr. Darwin wanted preſence of mind. Inſtead of pretending, as he did, never to have ſeen or heard of the Loves of the Triangles, when queſtioned on the ſubject, he ſhould voluntarily have mentioned that ſatire every where, and praiſed its wit and ingenuity. He ought to have triumphed in a juſt conſciouſneſs, that his poem could loſe none of its charms with the few, whoſe

whoſe praiſe is fame, by the artful reſemblance of this falſe Florimel." P. 206.

Abating a little of the warmth in the eulogium which follows this paſſage, we are not far, on the whole, from agreeing with the writer.

The criticiſms of Miſs S. are in general ſound and good, the reſult of much poetical taſte and feeling. It cannot ever be ſaid that ſhe is a blind admirer of her author, or employs her pen merely to diſplay the beauties of his work: in various inſtances, as ſhe purſues her analyſis, ſhe points out errors of judgment, and the moſt glaring of the faults into which this perfectly unclaſſical writer has fallen. Nothing can be more juſt than her obſervations on the poetry which does, and that which does not, addreſs itſelf to the feelings, to which latter claſs ſhe confeſſes Darwin's to belong. Her remarks on the uſe of the *ſpondee* are faulty only in the adoption of that term to expreſs her meaning. A ſpondee is the name of a foot, in the meaſure of a verſe; and two long, or (by analogy) two accented ſyllables, occurring together in different feet, no more make a *ſpondee* than if they were a mile apart. Thus the very firſt inſtance ſhe produces, from Mr. Bowles's poetry, contains indeed an exemplification of her meaning, but not at all of her expreſſion. There is no *ſpondee* in it; but there are two accented ſyllables occurring together, in a manner which gives a peculiar cadence to the verſe. The line is this:

"Come to | the *wild* | *woods* and | the hills | with me".

If we ſcan our Engliſh verſes at all, it muſt be by dividing them thus into pairs of ſyllables; in which caſe, there is here no ſpondee at all; for the two long ſyllables *wild* and *woods* are in different feet. The ſame remark applies to the ſecond inſtance ſhe has quoted from the ſame poet.

"Where in | this *hard* | *world* I | have hap- | pieſt been."

Yet her remark is not unjuſt. "The recurrence of two equally accented words" too often together incumbers the verſification. The truth is, that our verſes are generally formed of ſyllables alternately accented and unaccented, and its varieties are produced by varying thoſe accents: the introduction of two ſtrong accents together has therefore a peculiar effect, which, though ſometimes good, ought not to be too often repeated. This is the ſpirit of Miſs S.'s remark, her expreſſion of it only is incorrect. The following commendation of her author is one to which we readily ſubſcribe.

" Juſt diſcernment will not ceaſe to admire the facile ſucceſs and artful grace with which this poet ſubdues the difficulty of rendering all ſorts of ſcience ſubſervient to the purpoſes of high heroic verſe; or to obſerve how ſeldom even the moſt technical terms diminiſh the harmony of his meaſure, or the elegance of his imagery." P. 231.

We could point out many other obſervations equally juſt, but cannot further purſue the ſubject. The critical reader will peruſe the whole account of the Botanic Garden, in this volume, with a pleaſure not diminiſhed by very many exceptions. To the reader who has neither love for criticiſm or feeling for poetry, the diſcuſſion will be unwelcome, both in her pages and in our report.

Among the Lichfield worthies celebrated by Miſs S. ſhe has with propriety introduced her own father, the Rev. Mr. Seward. To his great and various merits the recollection of the place ſtill bears the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; and, though a laudable partiality has too much panegyrized his critical talents, as exemplified in his edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, he ſtands acknowledged as a man of talents, which might have been further exemplified, without any undue digreſſion. One inſtance in particular is ſo particularly appoſite to the ſubject of this volume, that we willingly ſupply the omiſſion, by giving it to our readers in this place. Among the philoſophical reveries with which Darwin indulged, and at the ſame time debaſed, his powerful mind, he maintained at one period of his life the formation of a great part of the preſent habitable globe from the decayed ſhells of fiſhes. This opinion, notwithſtanding its almoſt inconceivable abſurdity, he maintained with ſuch courage, as to place upon his carriage, by way of motto, " Omnia è Conchis", " all Things from Shell-fiſh." The Gentleman's Magazine ſays, that it had alſo a reference to his family arms, which were three ſcallop ſhells. Be that as it may, the inſcription produced the following lines from Mr. Seward, which produced the effect of cauſing a very general laugh at the Doctor's expence, and an immediate removal of the motto. We do not know that they have been printed, except in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. liv. p. 87, where they appeared in 1784, but without any mention of Darwin's name.

" *Omnia è Conchis.*

" From atoms in confuſion hurl'd,
Old Epicurus built a world;
Maintain'd that all was accidental,
Whether corporeal pow'rs or mental;
That neither hands, head, heart, or mind,
By any foreſight were deſign'd;

That

That feet were not devis'd for walking;
For eating, teeth; or tongues for talking;
That Chance each caſual creature made,—
Then ev'ry member found its trade;
And in this whirlpool of ſtark nonſenſe,
He buried virtue, truth, and conſcience.
For this he ſpent much ſtudious toil,
And oft conſum'd the midnight oil:
Each year produc'd long labour'd volumes,
Which cover'd half the Attic columns;
And thus his ſect ſpread far around,
In Aſia, Greece, and Rome renown'd;
For all the bad receiv'd with glee
This hodge-podge of iniquity.
Celſus at length reſolves to liſt
Under this great Coſmogeniſt;
He too renounces his Creator,
And forms all ſenſe from ſenſeleſs matter;
Makes men ſtart up from dead fiſh-bones,
As old Deucalion did from ſtones;
Great wizard he, by magic ſpells,
Can build a world of cockle-ſhells;
And all things frame, while eyelid twinkles,
From lobſters, crabs, and perriwinkles.
O Doctor! change thy fooliſh motto,
Or keep it for ſome lady's grotto;
Elſe thy poor patients well may quake,
If thou no more canſt mend than make."

Some lines by Mr. Seward, of inferior merit to theſe, but curious as containing a ſketch of his own life, are extant in the ſame miſcellany, vol. lvi. p. 514.

The ſtyle of Miſs Seward's book is evidently that of a perſon who has cultivated poetry excluſively, with little or no attention to the ſtructure or compoſition of proſe. We could fill ſome pages with affected and poetical expreſſions and ſentences, harſh or extravagant metaphors, and other ſingularities, which we have marked in our peruſal of the book. Theſe licences, which in poetry are ſometimes tolerable, but are by far too much indulged by the Darwinian ſchool, in proſe are the very baſe ſtring of bad writing; and could no be indulged by any perſons who had formed their taſte on the pure and elegant writers of our language, or their practice on the rules of ſound ſenſe. From the increaſing indulgence of ſuch licences in verſe, in the progreſs of this writer through life, it has happened that her firſt poetical productions, the Monody on Major André, and the Elegy on Captain Cook, will always remain as the moſt claſſical proofs of her talents. She did not at that period venture to treſpaſs upon the analo-

gies and the purity of her native tongue, which ſince has been thought allowable by many modern writers; but which will have no other effect than that of removing their compoſitions from the honourable claſs in which otherwiſe they might have aſpired to ſtand. With reſpect to the preſent book, by which we have been highly gratified, on the whole, we are ſorry to be obliged to remark ſo glaring a blemiſh; which however is too obvious to be paſſed in ſilence. A further account of Dr. Darwin's life, from the pen of Mr. Dewhurſt Bilſbury*, who was intimate with him in later life, is promiſed both in the Preface and in p. 153 of this work. For our parts, we could be ſatisfied with what we have here recorded of a man, whoſe character and talents excite indeed ſome admiration, but no particle of eſteem or affection.

Art. V. *Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland.*

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 261.)

XVIII. *Of the ancient Iriſh Dreſs.*

VERY little, that can be depended on, occurs reſpecting the dreſs of the ancient Iriſh antecedent to the eighth century. It was then the Rheno, a ſkin mantle covering the ſhoulders, and coming down to the elbows, ſuch as Cæſar and Tacitus tell us the Britons and Germans uſed; this expoſed to view the Stigmata, or ornamental punctures on their ſkins, in which they took much pride. The Firbolgs, or Belgic colonies, introduced the Sagum, or woollen mantle. The account of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, in the fourteenth century, is curious and well illuſtrated.

In the twelfth century, Giraldus accurately deſcribes the Iriſh dreſs.

"They uſually", ſays he, "wear moderate cloſe capuchins, or hooded mantles, covering the ſhoulders, and coming down to the elbows, compoſed of various colours and ſtripes, for the moſt part ſewed together; under which they have Fallins or jackets, and breeches and ſtockings of one piece."

The Birred, or conical cap, ſucceeded the hood. The etymology of brog or brogue is uncertain; an ancient one dug up, twelve feet below the ſurface of a bog, exactly reſembled the North American maugaſon.

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* In the Preface, his name is written *Bilſborrow* (p. xiii.) in the book, *Bilſbury*; which is right, we pretend not to ſay.

The

The Engliſh, by different ſtatutes, endeavoured to reform the Iriſh dreſs, and make it like their own, but by temporizing and weak condeſcenſions they effected very little; Cromwell's officers completely accompliſhed it. There is a great deal of antiquarian erudition in this eſſay.

XIX. *On the Military Antiquities of Ireland.*

This author obſerves that, previous to his publication, not two pages of a connected account of this ſubject, in any author, exiſted; he hopes, therefore, the novelty of the ſubject will be ſome excuſe for the multiplicity of citations, which were neceſſary to give authenticity to the detail.

The Belgic colonies ſhowed the Iriſh the uſe of metal weapons and of fortreſſes, and the great northern invaſion in the eighth century added new improvements, and left many remains, which Giraldus Cambrenſis notices. Our limits prevent us from giving a ſatisfactory analyſis of this, as well as the other valuable eſſays, ſo that we can mention but a few particulars.

The Iriſh had their Raths, Dûns, Daingeans, Bawns: their weapons were ſtone-hatchets or Celts, brazen ſwords, lances, darts, battle-axes. Their ſoldiery were Hobillers, Kerns, and Galloglaſſes. Henry II. on the ſubmiſſion of the Iriſh, ordered his great feudatories to erect caſtles, to ſecure their conqueſts. The ſame plan was purſued by the Engliſh princes to the reign of James I. The hiſtory of the great caſtle of Dunamaſe, in the Queen's County, is given, and alſo that of Ley. A very ſingular notice is brought forward at the concluſion of this eſſay, that of the Iriſh, in 1586, fighting upon ſtilts.

XX. *On the political Conſtitution and Laws of the ancient Iriſh.*

This is a very intereſting eſſay, as it places in a clear point of view a ſubject but little underſtood. Aſk the beſt informed Engliſh or Iriſh lawyer, what are the Brehon laws? His anſwer will be, that they are barbarous municipal regulations of the uncivilized Iriſh. Dr. L. ſhows this to be an egregious miſtake, and the proof evinces an intimate acquaintance with feudal juriſprudence. If it be aſked, are not the MS. Iriſh Brehon laws neceſſary for giving a juſt idea of the ſubject, the author anſwers in the negative; becauſe there are data ſufficiently numerous to ſhow the nature of theſe laws. Even if they were neceſſary, the technical language in which they are written requires a key to unlock them, which has not, and probably never will be found. He deſcribes from Davis and

Hume

Hume the ſtate of political ſociety in Scotland and Ireland, and ſupplies their omiſſions. The Iriſh monarchy was elective; the monarch was ſtyled Ard Riagh; he muſt be of the regale proſapium, or royal ſtock. Next in rank was the Taniſt, his apparent ſucceſſor. Next were the provincial kings; then Tiarnas, with ſocage and villenage tenants. The whole was a military feudal aſſociation.

The moſt early laws diſcovered by this author, he finds among Ecgbhrit's excerptions in 750; theſe are of the ſame tenor with the Anglo-Saxon laws. Next is noticed the law of Taniſtry, a fruitful ſource of domeſtic diſſention and commotion; and that of Gavelkind, which gave property equally to children, legitimate and ſpurious. The monarch and his feudatories were ſupported by menſal lands, and by a number of onerous and grinding taxes, levied under the idea of feudal rights. The Brehonic judicature is deſcribed, and its proceedings; and a Brehon and his Lord are exhibited in a plate, in their proper habits.

XXI. *On the Ogham Characters, and alphabetic Elements of the ancient Iriſh.*

As a ſpecimen of the abſurd and puerile fables on which Iriſh hiſtory is conſtructed, and which national writers endeavour at this day to defend, take the following of the origin of the Iriſh elementary characters.

"The celebrated Feniuſa Farſa, ſay Keating and the Wards, was the ſon of Magog, and King of Scythia. Deſirous of becoming maſter of the 72 languages created at the confuſion of Babel, he ſent 72 perſons to learn them. He eſtabliſhed an univerſity at Magh-Seanair, near Athens, over which he, Gadel and Caoith preſided. Theſe formed the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew letters. Gadel was ordered to digeſt the Iriſh into five dialects: the Finian, to be ſpoken by the militia and ſoldiery; the poetic and hiſtoric, by the Seanachies and Bards; the medical, by phyſicians; and, the common idiom, by the vulgar."

Theſe, and ſimilar wild fictions, are never paſſed over without proper animadverſion by this author. Though their Oriental complexion gave riſe to the notion of a Phœnician colonization, and a Phœnician alphabet in Ireland, both are ably examined and refuted. With no better ſucceſs do Iriſh antiquaries aſſert, that the Ogum, a ſtenographic and ſteganographic kind of writing, and practiſed in every country for ſecrecy and expedition, were the letters uſed by the Druids. The author preſents us with a very ingenious and learned account of the origin of the Runic, Anglo-Saxon, and Iriſh alphabets; and this leads him into very profound diplomatic inquiries, little to be expected in a book on Iriſh antiquities, yet highly illuſtrative of his ſubject.

A moſt

A moſt remarkable literary forgery is here mentioned. An Iriſh Seanachy, with a knife or chizzel, cut ſome lines and other figures on a rock, and then pretended he found in an ancient Iriſh poem the name of a hero who was interred near this rock 1500 years ago. This author, with becoming ſpirit, reprobates ſuch a ſhameful impoſition.

The corrupt Roman letters, which the Iriſh adopted, did not furniſh a notation commenſurate with the ſounds of the Iriſh language; of courſe it could not be reduced to a ſtandard by writing: hence anomalies and ſoleciſms, and all corruptions incident to an uncertain tongue. Beſides the want of an adequate notation, and the various invaſions and colonizations of the iſle from the age of Ptolemy, the geographer, A. D. 130, to the invaſion of Henry II. A. D. 1172, authentic documents teach us, that the original Celtic Iriſh were never free from foreign enemies; their language therefore became a confuſed jargon of Gothic, Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, and other tongues and dialects, and abſolutely there is not a third of what paſſes for Iriſh, but is derived from theſe and the Latin. The author concludes this very curious but difficult enquiry with theſe words:

"I am very ſenſible how much I ſtand in need of the learned diplomatic reader's indulgence for the hints advanced in this eſſay; if they urge a farther inveſtigation of the ſubject, I ſhall think my labour fully compenſated.

"Non quiſquam fruitur veris odoribus,
Hyblæos latebris nec ſpoliat favos;
Si fronti caveat, ſi timeat rubos." *Claudian.*"

XXII. *A Review of Iriſh Literature in the middle Ages.*

The author obſerves that, after his rejecting the pretenſions of the Iriſh to remote hiſtorical records, a new ſpecies of fiction, Iriſh hagiography, ſucceeded.

"The lives and miracles of Saints", ſays the author, "and all the ſuppoſititious and apocryphal traſh that croud the pages of Ware's writers and Harris's additions, I leave to the credulity and illuſtration of others, dwelling only on thoſe parts of ſolid learning worthy of rational inquiry, and which form the only true grounds of national fame and honour."

He dates the progreſs of religion and learning from the invaſion of England by the Anglo-Saxons, in the fifth century. He evinces by indiſputable internal evidence, that the writings aſcribed to St. Patrick, are forgeries of a late date, as are thoſe of Feich, Biſhop of Sletty.

The ſixth century was illuminated by many Iriſhmen of bright talents, and a liberal aſſociation, founded on an identity of

of belief and practice, united the Welſh, the Scots, and Iriſh. St. Brendan taught the liberal arts, which were ſeven, and called by the Greeks Encyclopædia. This author believes the text-book was the work of Martianus Capella, as he refers to commentaries on him by Johannes Scotus Erigena, and Duncant, an Iriſh Biſhop.

In the ſeventh century, the Roman pontiffs interdicted ſchools and teaching in England, as they occaſioned hereſies; this drove the learned to Ireland, where Vatican-bulls had no force. Columbanus was a celebrated coenobiarch at this time; Dupin declares, that his writings abound with wiſdom and elegance, and a great knowledge of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; that they are judicious, witty, and learned. Cummian, who was Culdean Abbat of Hy, wrote a letter to his monaſtic brethren, in which he cites Auguſtin, Origen, Cyril, Cyprian, Gregory, and Jerome; and the various cycles then in exiſtence; and alſo the canons of the church. The author reaſonably infers from hence, that the Iriſh at this time were profoundly ſkilled in every branch of eccleſiaſtical learning and diſcipline, and in this he is confirmed by theſe words of Bede. "It was now (the ſeventh century) that many noble Engliſh and others of inferior rank, leaving their native country, withdrew to Ireland to cultivate letters, and lead a life of greater purity." In other places, he ſpeaks moſt honourably of the general literature of the iſle.

In the eighth century, Virgilius ſupported the doctrine of the Antipodes, and the earth's ſphericity; and Maidulph was remarkable for Greek and Roman learning. Moſheim is an unexceptionable witneſs to the ſuperior attainments of the Iriſh in letters.

The Daniſh invaſion, in the ninth century, baniſhed the Muſes from their ancient ſeat, and compelled them to ſeek protection in foreign climates. Among others, Johannes Scotus Erigena fled to France; Moſheim gives him the higheſt character for acuteneſs of underſtanding, and unequalled ſkill in the Greek language. After this age, there were but few eminent Iriſh ſcholars.

XXIII. *Giraldus Cambrenſis illuſtrated.*

There is not perhaps a more curious literary memorial extant than Cambrenſis's topography of Ireland, compoſed in the twelfth century. It is divided into three diſtinctions: the firſt treats of the natural hiſtory, the ſecond of the wonders of nature and miracles of Saints, and the laſt is a ſketch of the civil hiſtory of the country. In the two firſt parts, he poſitively denies having received the ſmalleſt light or aid from Iriſh

Iriſh works; all was acquired by his own induſtry and reſearches. In the laſt, he drew ſomething from ancient chronicles; but it was lax and diffuſive, ſuperfluous and frivolous; the labour here, ſays he, was ſimilar to that of ſearching for gems among the ſands of the ſea-ſhore. We have here an ample vindication of Cambrenſis from the calumnies of prejudiced national hiſtorians, and the petulance of ignorant cloiſtered monks.

The author claſſes his zoology under the heads of Piſces, Aves, Feræ, and Vermes: theſe he illuſtrates, and paſſes to the private life of the ancient Iriſh, and makes it extremely probable, that they not only ate horſe, but human fleſh. Diodorus Siculus and Strabo record it, as does St. Jerome, many centuries after. Much curious and entertaining information is to be found in this eſſay.

"Theſe well-authenticated particulars", ſays the author, "are not adduced to calumniate the ancient Iriſh, for moſt people, at certain periods, had the ſame cuſtoms and manners; but to demonſtrate how incredible are the exaggerated repreſentations of Iriſh antiquaries and hiſtorians, who hold up their countrymen as miracles of learning and civilization, when in reality they were ſunk in groſs ignorance and ſavage barbariſm. The progreſs of refinement in every country *bears* pace with the improvement of its laws, the advancement of its induſtry, and its increaſe in wealth."

Even at the end of the ſixteenth century the Iriſh were in a rude ſtate; their ſole employment was keeping cattle, and depaſturing them on mountains and wild waſte places. The orders of the general aſſembly of confederate Catholics, at Kilkenny, the 18th of November, 1647, are cited to prove, that, even then, great multitudes, with their families and cattle, *daily ranged* through the country, particularly in Ulſter, to the injury of the inhabitants, and the deſolation of the parts they traverſed.

We ſhall only remark, that there are abundant materials in this eſſay to convict Mr. Plowden of the rankeſt miſrepreſentations, when he ſpeaks of the Iriſh as highly civilized. If the authorities ſelected by this author are authentic and judiciouſly applied, as appears to us indubitable, Mr. Plowden's Hiſtorical Review is totally deſtitute of truth, and a malignant ſatire on the Engliſh Government.

XXIV. *An Eſſay towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Iriſhtown and Kilkenny.*

At the arrival of the Engliſh in 1169, there exiſted in Iriſhtown a collection of cabins, dignified with the name of a town. This the author ſuppoſes to be the Jernis of Ptolemy. Kilkenny he derives from the Celtic Coil, or Kyle-ken-uï, the

wooded head or hill near the river; an etymology exactly agreeing with the ſituation of the place, and not from an imaginary St. Canice, or Kenny, whoſe ſtupid legend is given.

The Cathedral is the great ornament of Iriſhtown: every circumſtance reſpecting the building and decorations of this ſtructure is minutely detailed. Biſhop Ledred, in 1318, fitted up the windows, particularly the eaſtern, in ſo elegant a manner, and adorned it with ſuch curious workmanſhip, as left it without a rival in the kingdom. This will appear by no means exaggerated, when we are aſſured, that Ranucini, the Pope's Nuncio, who came from the native ſoil of the fine arts, was ſo much ſtruck with its beauty, that he offered the large ſum of 700l. for it; but neither the high rank of this Prince of Fermo, nor the diſtreſſes of the times, could prevail on the Biſhop and Chapter to comply with his wiſhes. It contained the hiſtory of Chriſt from his birth to his aſcenſion. In 1650, this exquiſite piece of art was demoliſhed, by ſavage republican regicides, under the notorious Col. Axtel, the Governor.

An account of the monuments in the Cathedral, of the Vicars choral, and of the library, with a very ingenious excurſion on the origin of public libraries, follow. In the laſt, the author evinces his talents for fine writing, and we lament that we have not more ſpecimens of it. The population of Kilkenny is eſtimated at 15,000. The annals of the City, and the Parliaments held there, throw light on the ſtate of the kingdom in different ages. In 1636, Lord Deputy Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, viſited Kilkenny, when the Mayor of the city addreſſed him in a moſt flattering Speech; of which, we ſhall give the laſt paragraph.

"To abbreviate my diſcourſe, leſt offenſive to your much honoured ears, deign me the favour, that while the ſuffrages of ſo many provinces and cities, the acclamations of the common people, the general applauſe of Ireland, and approbation of your gracious liege and ſovereign, ſo concentric meet with the celebration of thoſe your matchleſs endowments, I may, Right Honourable, revolve into our firſt principles of your honour and worth; and, riſing on the wings of adorned eloquence, to force it to the mount and zenith of your beſt merits; to flutter after you with the beſt wiſhes of all my citizens, by redoubling in your preſence and abſence the oracle of God, my King, and country, that we have juſt cauſe, and that we muſt honour Thomas Wentworth."

This pompous nonſenſe is exactly in the ſtyle of the French to their new Emperor, and of equal ſincerity. In a few years after, theſe very addreſſers and their Mayor were foremoſt in their accuſations of the excellent, though unfortunate, Strafford.

ford. Such groſs adulation ſhows a corrupt and degraded mind, loſt to every generous and manly feeling.

In 1642, after the murder of thouſands of innocent Proteſtants, and the deſtruction of their property, the confederate Catholics aſſembled a Parliament in Kilkenny: it conſiſted of eleven ſpiritual and fourteen temporal Peers, and two hundred and twenty-ſix commoners. For eight years the kingdom exhibited a diſmal picture of popiſh domination, of the unbounded influence of prieſts and friars, and the horrible effects of ſuperſtition and anarchy. In 1650, Cromwell came before Kilkenny. In his ſummons to the city, he ſays: "For the unheard-of maſſacre of the innocent Engliſh, God hath begun to judge you with his ſore plague; ſo will he follow you, until he deſtroys you, if you repent not." The Governor held out for five days, and then capitulated.

The police of the city, its monaſteries, hoſpitals, and charitable foundations, with the caſtle, and its fine collection of pictures, claim the author's attention; and the whole is concluded with an Appendix of original records, in Latin.

"The hiſtory of Kilkenny", ſays the Doctor, "is an attempt to trace the beginning and progreſs of an Iriſh city of ſome celebrity, and contains probably ſome memorials that may intereſt curioſity. Was this plan generally adopted, materials would be collected valuable to future hiſtorians and antiquaries."

XXV. *Church of Aghaboe.*

This was a very ancient ſee, and founded by the Fitz-Patricks, Princes of Upper Oſſory, whoſe piety and courage rendered them conſpicuous in the tenth century. In the twelfth, Giraldus Cambrenſis ſays the Engliſh "in patriæ defenſione non invalidos invenerunt". In every age they were attached to the Britiſh Government; and a Baron of Oſſory was the boſom friend of Edward VI. as the curious letters of that Prince to him abundantly prove. They were printed by the preſent Earl of Upper Oſſory, at Strawberry Hill. All the churches in this old dioceſe were endowed by this family; and, what is moſt ſingular, the preſent noble repreſentative of it poſſeſſes the advowſon of five, and a large eſtate in Upper Oſſory. "Patrimonies", ſays the author, "deſcended to him, through a long line of noble progenitors, for more than a thouſand years; an inſtance not perhaps to be paralleled in Europe." To whom then could the author with more propriety inſcribe his work on Iriſh antiquities, than to the Earl of Upper Oſſory, who, at the ſame time, is a judge of learning and a generous patron?

The

The author, ſome years ago, publiſhed a Statiſtical Account of the Pariſh of Aghaboe, which we wiſh he had introduced here. It was the firſt attempted in Ireland. The Dublin Society adopted the idea, and many counties have ſince been deſcribed. The antiquities of Aghaboe are chiefly hiſtorical: an old belfry and part of its ancient cathedral remain.

XXVI. *Priory of Athaſſel, in the County of Tipperary.*

This church was founded about 1200, by the De Burgos. It was poſſeſſed by Auguſtinians, and its ruins ſpeak its former magnitude and ſplendor.

XXVII. *Priory of Deveniſh, in the County of Fermanagh.*

This is built in an iſland in Lough Erne, a few miles from Enniſkillen. Here is a cryptical chapel, dedicated to St. Molaiſe, and a fine round tower.

XXVIII. *Holy Croſs, County of Tipperary.*

This abbey was erected by O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1169. Pope Paſchal II. ſent a piece of the holy croſs, covered with gold, and ornamented with precious ſtones, which was depoſited here; the devotion to which was univerſal, as we learn from Sydney's ſtate papers. The deſign and execution of the building, from what may now be ſeen, was not inferior to any Gothic ſtructure.

XXIX. *Knockmoy, in the County of Galway.*

O'Conor, King of Connaugh, in a battle fought with the Engliſh, in 1189, vowed to build an abbey was he victorious. He ſucceeded, and Knockmoy perpetuates the remembrance of his victory. Freſco paintings adorn his monument in this church. They are well exhibited in two plates.

XXX. *Leighlin, in the County of Carlow.*

This was an old epiſcopal ſee; and the town was ſo conſiderable as to have eighty-ſix burbage-tenements, a Biſhop's palace, a deanery-houſe, and a monaſtery, and other buildings, all deſtroyed in the Iriſh wars, except the cathedral, which is uſed as a pariſh church.

XXXI. *Miſcellaneous Antiquities.*

In plate 27, are ſpear-heads, ſtone-hatchets, a bracelet, and broches; and in plate 40, a gorget and two images, which were Abraxas, or taliſmanic figures, whoſe magical power, in

ages

ages of ignorance, was believed to ſecure the wearer from harm, and promote the ſucceſs of his undertakings. All theſe have been found in Ireland.

" Theſe few topographical antiquities", the author tells us, " were printed and publiſhed before he undertook to complete Groſe's Antiquities of Ireland, of which that amiable and excellent antiquary lived to write but ſeven pages." See the Preface to that work.

When we ſat down to review this work, we muſt confeſs, that we did not conceive a favourable opinion of Iriſh antiquities, from the exaggerated and hyperbolical repreſentations of O'Conor, the abſurd and puerile production of O'Halloran, and the literary eccentricities of Vallancey. The miſtaken patriotiſm of Iriſh hiſtorians, the romantic complexion of their compoſitions, and their pertinacious defence of their palpable fictions, diſguſted the reader, and he quickly rejected ſubjects affording neither pleaſure nor inſtruction.

It is now above a century ſince Sir James Ware publiſhed his Diſſertations on the Antiquities of Ireland, in ſmall 8vo. in Latin. The ſtudy was then in its infancy; and he adopted many ſtories of Iriſh mythologiſts, not, however, without intimating his own ſentiments of their futility. He illuſtrates every topic with claſſical knowledge and elegance; and would probably have exhauſted every ſubject which he treated, had he poſſeſſed the aids which the interval of an hundred years has ſupplied.

Dr. Ledwich, keeping the plan of this excellent antiquary in view, has omitted the fictions, which ſtrong national prejudices obliged him to recite; and, with equal talents, ſuperior information, and more profound erudition, has conſtructed his preſent work.

The colonization of the iſle, the formation of the Iriſh alphabet, the ſtate of literature from the ſixth to the ninth century, the ancient muſic, round towers, ſtone-roofed crypts, coins, and Brehon laws of the primitive Iriſh, with numberleſs intereſting objects, ably diſcuſſed in theſe pages, evince the author to be entitled to ſuperior praiſe as a grammarian, architect, theologian, and antiquary.

Three eſſays muſt particularly eſtabliſh the Doctor's claim to extenſive learning and juſt diſcrimination: that on the Druids, on the Ogham character, and alphabetic elements of the ancient Iriſh, and on the origin of Saxon and Gothic architecture. The character here given of this work coincides with the public opinion expreſſed of it on its firſt appearance. It was eagerly ſought after, as alone exhibiting a genuine picture,

ſupported

ſupported by the beſt authorities, of the ancient ſtate of Ireland.

Its value, in this ſecond edition, is much enhanced, by the addition of nine eſſays, on curious ſubjects. It is a ſingular inſtance of generoſity in the author, to enable his printer to give 526 pages of letter-preſs, and 43 well-executed engravings, for two guineas, by relinquiſhing every emolument ariſing from its publication.

The author deprecates critical ſeverity, by acknowledging the difficulty of avoiding errors in ſuch a work. We have obſerved ſome, eſpecially thoſe of the preſs, which we leave to his own, and the correction of his learned readers, rather than make an oſtentatious diſplay of hypercritical accuracy, or fill our pages with unintereſting matter.

ART. VI. *The Decameron, or Ten Days Entertainment of Boccaccio; tranſlated from the Italian. In Two Volumes. The Second Edition, corrected and improved. To which are prefixed, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Boccaccio, and an Advertiſement. By the Author of Old Nick, a Piece of Family Biography, &c.* 8vo. 16s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

MR. GIBBON obſerves, in the memoirs of his life and writings, that he ſhould perhaps be aſtoniſhed, were it poſſible to aſcertain the date at which a favourite tale was engraved by frequent repetition in his memory; the Cavern of the Winds; the Palace of Felicity; and the fatal moment at the end of three months or centuries, when Prince Adolphus is overtaken by Time, who had worn out ſo many pair of wings in the purſuit. Many readers would experience the ſame ſenſation if they could, by any means, aſcertain the period of their lives at which their intereſt was firſt excited, or their attention engaged by the ſimplicity of the ſon of Philip the Hermit; the fooliſh blunders of Calandrino; the facetious knavery of Bruno and Buffalmacco; the loves of Cymon and Iphigenia; the ſufferings of Madame Beritola; and the hard trials and unparalleled patience of the Lady Griſelda. Theſe tales, familiar to us from our infancy, are endeared to the memory when expanded, decorated, and rendered additionally intereſting by being transferred to the pages of Chaucer, Dryden, Shakſpeare, and many other writers of Poems, Novels, and Plays, in our own language, and the languages of other nations. Yet whatever delight the recollection of Boccaccio's ingenious

novels

novels may have left on the mind, no careful parent or prudent tutor can have placed the entire work in the hands of his child or his pupil, without feeling conſiderably alarmed, leſt the improvement of his knowledge ſhould tend to the depravation of his morals. The peculiar elegance and purity of Boccaccio's proſe have made him the delight of his countrymen, and a model for thoſe who wiſh to attain the language of Italy; and his pleaſing manner and eaſy wit have cauſed his novels, into whatever tongue they were tranſlated, to be highly eſteemed by all ages, and by all conditions of readers.

That Boccaccio, himſelf a man of immoral life, ſhould write licentious tales, would afford no ground of ſurpriſe; and his conduct in this reſpect finds ſome further apology, in the circumſtances mentioned by the editor of the preſent tranſlation. He compoſed them *per cacciar la malinconia delle femine.*

"Juſt before he wrote, the plague at Florence had totally changed the cuſtoms and manners of the people. Only a few of the women had ſurvived this fatal malady; who having loſt their huſbands, parents, or friends, gradually grew regardleſs of thoſe conſtraints, and cuſtomary formalities, which before of courſe influenced their behaviour. For want of female attendants, they were obliged to take men only into their ſervice; and this circumſtance greatly contributed to deſtroy their habits of delicacy, and gave an opening to various freedoms and indecencies unſuitable to the ſex; and frequently productive of very ſerious conſequences. As to the monaſteries, it is not ſurpriſing that Boccaccio ſhould have made them the ſcenes of his moſt libertine ſtories. The plague had thrown open their gates. The monks and nuns wandered abroad, and, partaking of the common liberties of life, and the levities of the world, forgot the rigour of their inſtitution, and the ſeverity of their eccleſiaſtical characters. At the ceaſing of the plague, when the religious were compelled to return to their cloiſters, they could not forſake their attachment to theſe ſecular indulgences; they continued to practiſe the ſame free courſe of life, and would not ſubmit to the diſagreeable and unſocial injunctions of their reſpective orders. Contemporary hiſtorians give a ſhocking repreſentation of the unbounded debaucheries of the Florentines on this occaſion: and eccleſiaſtical writers mention this period as the grand epoch of the relaxation of monaſtic diſcipline."

But to account for and juſtify an author's deviation from the line of morality are widely different; and this author has ſhown too ſound a judgment, and too refined a taſte, in the works with which he has favoured the public, to permit a ſuppoſition, that he would degrade his abilities by giving currency to fictions, from which every well-conſtituted mind muſt turn with diſguſt. The editor of this work has, with honeſt inflexibility, expunged from the pages of the tranſlation every

every expreſſion which could give offence to modeſty: where the conſtruction of the novel has been ſuch that, with a ſlight alteration, he could deprive it of its noxious qualities, he has done it; but when theſe were too radically combined with the leading principles of the ſtory to admit of alteration, he has, with a becoming love of decency, expunged the narrative altogether.

It is happy for the public when gentlemen, who poſſeſs ſo much learning and diſcrimination as this author, will take upon themſelves the taſk of republiſhing ſuch works. A little pruning renders them unexceptionable; the delight they impart in the reading is unattended with any pain in the recollection. The productions of wit and genius, in a groſs and licentious day, are quoted, without fear that the curioſity of the young, or of females, ſhould be directed to ſubjects improper for their peruſal; and theſe are allowed to ſpeak of works which, if they had been put into their hands in an unreformed ſtate, would ſubject them to the ſuſpicion of having defiled their imagination with groſs and licentious compoſitions. In ſhort, the editor is well entitled to affirm, as he has, "that Boccaccio, in his preſent condition, is in no way calculated to make the good bad, or the bad worſe".

The tranſlation is not new, but is formed on that publiſhed by R. Dodſley in 1741; the preſent editor having merely reformed the ſtyle, corrected grammatical and typographical errors, and made occaſional alterations, where the inadvertence of the former editor had occaſioned groſs corruptions in the explanation of the author's ſenſe.

What is peculiarly the editor's own, is an eſſay entitled "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Boccaccio"; in which he has narrated, with ſimplicity and effect, the few facts which are known reſpecting his author; and has exhibited, in a judicious manner, the principal writers, foreign and Britiſh, who have been imitators or tranſlators of, or borrowers from, Boccaccio.

"Boccaccio's tales", he obſerves, "have been tranſlated, at different periods, into moſt languages, and his imitators and debtors are without end. His Decameron has been a ſtore from which, confeſſedly, and frequently otherwiſe, innumerable authors, ſince his day, have drawn without ſcruple, and often with more wiſdom than honeſty. We have pointed out ſome inſtances of the wealth acquired by Chaucer from this ſource; and various advantages which Shakeſpeare and others have derived from the ſame ſpring might, but for the reaſon already given, be added to ſwell the liſt; for we might juſtly ſay, with Milton, alluding to the work of our author,

"Hither, as to their fountain, other ſtars
Repairing, in their golden urns, draw light";

or we may affirm of him, what Dr. Johnſon has well obſerved of Homer, "that nation after nation, and century after century, has been able to do little more than tranſpoſe his incidents, new name his characters, and paraphraſe his ſentiments."

The edition is printed with great neatneſs, and embelliſhed with a well-engraved head of the author.

ART. VII. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ Δ. *Xenophontis Memorabilium Libri IV. uſque ad Lib. 3. Cap. 6. interpretatione nova donavit, et varr. Lect. auxit Gulielmus Benwell, M. A. Coll. SS. Trinitatis nuper Socius. Textûs quod deſuit, cum Variis Lectionibus, e Schneidero aliiſque deſumptum eſt.* 8vo. 631 pp. præter Indicem. 13s. 6d. Oxonii, Hanwell and Parker; Mawman, Londini. 1804.

NOTHING, in our critical career, affords us higher gratification, than when we are invited to notice thoſe productions of antiquity, which have ſtood the teſt of ages, and received the general approbation of mankind. Theſe inimitable remains of ancient genius, conveying to us the genuine feelings and vivid impreſſions of the mind, when the intellectual faculties of our nature ſeem firſt to have expanded into life and action, are marked by a *purity* and *energy* of character, which we in vain look for in the laboured efforts and artificial refinements of modern literature. When, therefore, by the accidental circumſtance of a new edition, we are called to recur to one of theſe ancient volumes, we regard ourſelves in the ſituation of the traveller, who, having often ſubſiſted on the ſtrange diſhes and fantaſtical cookery of barbarous nations, at length meets with the pure fountains and ſalubrious viands of cultivated nature.

Of all the productions of ancient Greece, there are none perhaps which we peruſe with greater delight, than the writings of Xenophon. The eaſy flow and perſpicuity of ſtyle, and a frequent playful familiarity of expreſſion, together with the information they afford us of the œconomy and domeſtic arrangements of the Grecian republics, have contributed to render them the univerſal favourites of the claſſical ſtudent. Of theſe writings, none is more generally read than the Memorabilia. The ſingular and intereſting character of Socrates, whoſe ſentiments it preſents to us, the moral tendency of his

doctrines, and the lively ſpirit of argument and dialogue in which they are conveyed, cannot fail to captivate the attention of every ſcholar. We do not wonder, then, that theſe memoirs are a favourite lecture-book in the Univerſity of Oxford. The different editions that have iſſued from their preſs, ſhow the conſtant demand for copies; and at the ſame time evince the juſt ſenſe, entertained by that learned body, of the moral impreſſion of the precepts and character of Socrates upon the youthful mind.

The edition before us comes out under circumſtances peculiarly affecting. The lamented author of it, we have reaſon to believe, had for ſome years been employed in the care of the work; but, from other engagements and multifarious occupations, made a much ſlower progreſs than the lovers of claſſical literature could have wiſhed. Nearly at the concluſion of his labours, and when a ſituation of retirement would have given him leiſure and opportunity for completing his undertaking, he was ſuddenly attacked by a violent fever, and cloſed his excellent and exemplary life at the early age of 31. The name of Mr. BENWELL is ſtill remembered with lively regret in the Univerſity; and, we believe, we expreſs only the general ſentiment of all who had the happineſs to know him, when we add, that for learning, piety, and every amiable quality, few have left behind them a higher character. After his demiſe, which happened in the year 1796, the work underwent a long ſuſpenſion, and it ſhould ſeem, as if it was not till lately, that any one had undertaken to arrange his papers and complete them for publication. At this we the more wonder, as ſo much was done by the original editor, and nothing more is attempted by his ſucceſſor, than to finiſh the work from Schneider's and other editions. As it is, however, we are happy in having this edition at length laid before us, ſince, even in its imperfect ſtate, we conſider it as a valuable addition to the critical labours of preceding annotators, and an eminent ſpecimen of claſſical abilities. Before we proceed to more particular remarks, we cannot help obſerving, that it would have been a ſervice acceptable to readers in general, and highly grateful to the friends of Mr. B. if ſome ſhort account had been prefixed of the progreſs of the edition, and of the circumſtances under which it was publiſhed; and ſurely it would have been an addition not miſplaced, had ſome ſlight notice been introduced of the character and learning of this excellent ſcholar. Should a ſecond impreſſion be called for, which we have little doubt will be the caſe, we ſincerely hope that ſome friend of Mr. B.'s will not be wanting in ſuch a tribute to his memory. At preſent the work immediately commences

with

with a Preface by the editor, and the reader has no other information of the circumſtances to which we have alluded, than is conveyed by the title-page. This Preface, which was left complete, is written in clear and elegant Latinity, and contains valuable matter on the purport and intention of Xenophon in drawing up theſe memoirs. Mr. B. firſt refutes the abſurd and far-fetched hypotheſis entertained by Dr. Edwards, that the Memorabilia were intended as a methodic ſyſtem of moral duty; and then introduces his own idea of the general contents and diſtribution of the volume.

" Ne cui vero cum hac ſententia, quam improbamus, facere videatur, quod nempe Xenophon in his libris omnis pene generis virtutum exempla complexus ſit, cum id in vitis factiſque clarorum virorum deſcribendis, præcipue Socratis, ſummi atque optimi omnium viri, naturaliter eveniat. Nec omnino negaverim eum ordini rerum aliqua ex parte conſuluiſſe. Sed quem rerum ordinem ſibi præcipue ſervandum propoſuerit, monſtrare difficile eſt. Hoc certe ſatis dilucide apparet, in initio duo crimina Socrati ab accuſatoribus illata refelli, deinde oſtendi, qualis fuerit ille vita moribuſque, quid de Deo ſentiret, et quam ſtudioſe diſcipulos ſuos ad temperantiam incitaret. Secundum librum imprimis occupant, quæ ad amorem parentum, fratrum, amicorum, et ad rerum domeſticarum curam ſpectant; tertium, quæ ad reipublicæ adminiſtrationem et ad magiſtratus gerendos attinent. Quarto libro Socratis mos in diſcipulis erudiendis genuſque diſciplinæ monſtratur, et extremum opus claudit, ut decebat, brevis eorum narratio, quæ ab eo paulo ante mortem dicta ac geſta ſunt. Sed per omnes libros res, alia aliam, facili quodam et quaſi ſoluto modo conſequuntur potius, quam certo ullo ordine ac ſerie tractantur." P. iv.

He further illuſtrates the author's view, and ſhows the intereſt and impreſſion theſe memoirs derive from being not like Plato's, fictitious dialogues; but the actual words and converſations of his maſter Socrates. As theſe are intereſting obſervations, and ſhow Mr. B.'s real taſte and knowledge of the work he undertook to publiſh, we ſubjoin another ſpecimen.

" Quod ſi de rerum, quæ in hoc opere tractantur, magnitudine, et de auctoris in dicendi genere virtutibus, aggrediar loqui, mihi verendum eſſe puto, ne horum ſtudio provectus ultra fines modumque rapiar. Quam pura enim et ſimplex oratio! Quanta verborum ſuavitas ac venuſtas! Quæ perſpicuitas et lux! Etenim non hic, velut in Cyropædia perſæpe fit, ſermo implicitus eſt et perplexus, ſed clarior plerumque et concinnior, ac majori opera, ſi conjicere licet, limatus et expolitus. Jam, ut ad res veniamus, quanta cum affectus vehementia, et quam honeſta cum indignatione animi Socratem contra accuſatoris crimina defendit! Quam præclara de præceptis magiſtrorum non negligendis ſententia! Quanto cum impetu Alcibiadis et Critiæ vitioſorum morum cauſas exponit! Deinde quam graviter de Dei providentia et de admirabili corporis humani ſtructura Socratem diſſerentem inducit! Quod

argumentum ille iterum in altero loco diverſo paulum modo, ſed pari cum dignitate perſecutus eſt. Porro quam jucunde amicitiæ probæ et honeſtæ voluptates commemorantur! Quæ præcepta de amicis, fratribus, parentibus colendis traduntur. Quam ſplendida antiquæ Athenienſium gloriæ virtutiſque priſtinæ commemoratio! Denique quam dulcis et affectu plena narratio eorum, quæ a Socrate paulo ante mortem dicta ſunt! Sed in primis laudanda eſt illa Prodici de Virtute et Voluptate fabula, qua nihil ſuavius aut elegantius inveniri poteſt." P. viii.

The point next under diſcuſſion is the title of the book, and the editor clearly evinces that it ought only to be inſcribed with the ſimple title ἀπομνημονευμάτων. We have now a diſſertation of conſiderable length on the time when this account of Socrates was publiſhed. This leads to an enquiry into ſome particulars of the life and actions of Xenophon, the object of which is to prove, that he could not be ſo old as Hutchinſon would repreſent him, when he joined the expedition to Aſia. This point, we think, the learned editor ſupports in a ſatisfactory manner; and he cloſes the inveſtigation by ſaying, that the memoirs were probably drawn up and made public after Xenophon's retreat to Scillus, about twelve years after the death of Socrates. As in the courſe of theſe obſervations, Mr. B. had been led to mention *the Epiſtles of Xenophon*, publiſhed at Paris in 1637, he diſcuſſes the diſputed point of their authenticity, demonſtrates the impropriety of believing them to be genuine, and concludes his remarks by inſtancing paſſages, which a ſimilarity both of ſentiment and expreſſion evidently proves to have been borrowed from theſe Memorabilia.

Here the prefatory matter ends; nor have we any notice what MSS. or editions were more immediately conſulted for the work, or whether any new ſources were diſcovered for elucidating diſputed paſſages. Had the author been ſpared to produce the entire volume, we have little doubt that ſome notices of this kind would have been ſubjoined. We do not, however, perceive any conſiderable additions to the materials of Edwards and Schneider. The ſame claſſes of MSS. are referred to; and the only novelties that ſtrike us, are the collation of an Oxford MS. of Stobæus, and ſome republiſhed notes and obſervations of Upton. We believe, however, that a new collation was procured of one of the Florence MSS. But from the attention beſtowed upon the Memorabilia, by Ruhnken, Valkenaer, and the numerous editors, the materials were already ample; and we perceive that Mr. B. availed himſelf of them with great ſkill and ingenuity.

The

The text is arranged with much clearneſs: it is printed with the uſual diviſions of chapters and ſections, with a ſhort but expreſſive title of the contents at the head of each chapter. Immediately under the text are placed, very neatly and diſtinctly, the various readings, accompanied by ſuch notices of the value and variations of each as ſhow a happy talent for textual emendation. We have often greatly admired theſe verbal criticiſms. The Latin tranſlation occupies the remainder of the page. This tranſlation ſeems almoſt entirely new; and, although we think the editor here took upon him an unneceſſary labour, yet we cannot but praiſe this verſion, as rendering many paſſages of the original with great felicity. The notes, which are given at the end of the text and tranſlation, form a valuable ſelection from Erneſti, Schneider, and preceding critics; and exhibit the comments of the editor on their particular remarks, and on the paſſages to which they refer. An *Index Græcitatis*, little if at all differing from that of Schneider, cloſes the volume. To the notes, we ſhall now direct our attention; and ſhall endeavour to lay before our readers a fair account of what has been done by Mr. B. in addition to the labours of his predeceſſors, towards elucidating this admirable monument of ancient morals.

Lib. I. c. i. ſect. 3. φήμαις] To Simpſon's note, Mr. B. adds:

"Σύμβολα potius *oſtenta* ſignificant, de quibus *Cic.* de Div. in loco citato et lib. ii. 22. et ſeq. Bene idem ominum (φήμων) futilitatem expoſuit: *Si quis aliquid ex ſua re, atque ex ſuo ſermone, dixerit, et ejus verbum aliquod apte ceciderit ad id, quod ages, aut cogitabis, ea res tibi aut timorem afferet, aut alacritatem?* De Div. ii. 40. Sed. vid. ind. ad voc. σύμβολα. Varia συμβόλων genera recenſet Æſchyl. in Prom. Vinct. v. 483, &c. Ἐνοδίους συμβόλους vetus Scholiaſtes his verbis explicat: τὰ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν συναντήματα, δι' ὧν δεῖ συμβάλλειν καὶ μαντεύεσθαι." P. 435.

We believe φήμαι to have the ſame meaning with the κληδων in the paſſage of the Prometheus. Suidas: κληδών· φήμη, μαντεία· καὶ κληδονισμοὶ, αἱ διὰ τῶν λόγων παρατηρήσεις: and the ἐπ' ἀγαθαῖς κληδόσι (in Epigramm.) the lexicons interpret by φήμαις.

Sect. 11. ἔχει] Between the ἔχει and ἔφυ the MSS. and editions greatly vary. We were always rather inclined for the adoption of the latter, as being more analogous to the dreams of theſe philoſophers on the origin of the world. MS. authority, however, certainly favours ἔχει.

"C. ii. ſect. 5. ἐπιθυμοῦντας] Exquiſitum et elegans eſt hoc verbum. Pravis cæteris cupiditatibus opponitur honeſtum Socratis præceptorumque ejus ſtudium." P. 451.

Sect.

Sect. 12. καὶ βιαιότατος] This word, in the ſecond of theſe ſentences, Stephens and Zeunius would reject; and we always thought there was great plauſibility in the conjecture. It certainly is not ſo applicable to Alcibiades as to Critias. Mr. B. in an ingenious note, thinks it genuine. We admire his criticiſm, though we do not feel quite convinced by it.

" Sect. 20. ὅμως] In hoc loco tanta eſt librorum impreſſ. et MSS. varietas, ut difficile ſit pro certo conſtituere, quæ lectio præferenda ſit. In primis *Junt.* plane omiſit ὅμως, ita quoque Codd. *Flor.* A. C. E. Deinde *Aldina* reponit ὅμως poſt ἀνθρώπων, quam ſecutus eſt *Steph.* ſed in ed ſec. vocem aſteriſco notavit, tanquam in iſto loco, quem occupat, ſuſpectam, idemque in notis dicit, ſe malle cum *Stob.* ὅμως ante εἴργεσιν legere. Cum *Aldina* vero conſentire Codd. *Flor.* B. D. credibile eſt, quantum ex varietatum deſcriptione apud *Edv.* colligi poteſt. Proximo loco MS. 2. et MSS. *Vindobonenſes*, quorum varietates *Erneſtus* annotavit, ὅμως ponunt ante ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀ. ita tamen, ſi recte virum doctiſſ. interpretor, ut duo illorum legant εἴργεσιν ὅμως, alter autem, ſc. *Vindob.* 2. εἴργεσιν in extremo poſt ἀνθρώπων ponat. Duobus prioribus ducibus *Erneſtus* edidit εἴργωσιν ὅμως. Eandem lectionem exhibet MS. *Par* 3. Poſtremo *Stob. Brodæus.* MSS. *Par* 1. et *Vat.* 1. cum *Vindob.* 2. ut ſupra dictum eſt, ponunt ὅμως ab initio et εἴργεσιν in extremo. Ed. autem *Pariſ.* utrumque verbum ponit in extremo, ut dubie. *Zeun. Uptonus* ex conjectura corrigit ὁλῶς, ingenioſe ſatis, ſed paulo temerius. *Zeunius* auctoritate *Juntinæ* delendum putat ὅμως, quod credit ad ellipſin haud inuſitatam ſupplendum fuiſſe fictum, et huic rei indicio eſſe ipſam ejus ſedem vagam et inſertam. Sed fortaſſe in initio vel in fine lineæ olim poſitum ſcribentis oculum decepit, qui ſic feſtinanter ab una linea in alteram, ab initio clauſulæ in finem, tranſtulit. *Aldinæ* lectionem, quæ et in priorr. *Simpſ.* edd. fuit, aptiſſime illuſtravit vir quidam doctus ap. *Simpſ.* ex *Terent. Eun.* V. ii. 26, 27.

—— nam ſi ego digna hac contumelia
Sum maxime, *at tu indignus qui faceres tamen.*

Equidem, cum ὅμως fere primum locum in clauſula occupare, aut ſaltem ante verbum poni videatur, recepi lectionem Codicum optimorum *Par* 1. et *Vat.* 1. necnon *Stobæi, Brodæi*, et *Vindob.* 2." P. 456.

We incline to favour the opinion of Zeunius, and to leave out the word. Place it where you will, it ſurely makes the conſtruction of the Greek very awkward.

" Sect. 24. ᾧ δυνατῶν κολ.] *Erneſtus*, mihi ſpurium inquit, κολακεύειν videtur et a gloſſa ortum. Adſcripſerat gloſſator διὰ τὸ κολακεύειν. Paulo poſt ſimpliciter eſt rurſus ὑπὸ πολλῶν διαθρυπτόμενος. Et abeſt a MS. *Vindob.* 2. Δυνατοὶ ſunt, qui uſitatius δεινοὶ dicuntur; cf. IV. ii. 6. Hactenus *Erneſtus*. *Beſſario*, cum verterit *a multis aſſentatoribus diſſolutus*, non tam videtur legiſſe κολακευόντων, quam eleganter vulgatum interpretatus eſſe. Pro κολακεύειν, teſte *Stephano*, vult legi *Budæus* κολακευόντων. Mihi quidem hoc verbum non tentandum videtur. Nam

ignoratio uſus τῶ δυνατὸς cum infinitivo pro δεινὸς, ἱκανὸς, ἀγαθὸς, peperit variantem ſcripturam. Tum non tam δυνατοὶ, *potentes*, hic ſpectantur, quam κολακεύοντες. Hinc *Cyrop.* VII. ii. 23. ſimiliter τῷ κολακεύειν, ut cauſæ, tribuitur τὸ διαθρύπτεσθαι. Similiter *Plutarchus* in Vit. Alcib. in qua memorat Socratem ſe Alcibiadi amicum adjunxiſſe, veritum ne ab adulatoribus corrumperetur: φοβούμενος τὸν περικαταλαμβάνοντα, κολακείαις καὶ χάρισιν, ἀςῶν, καὶ ξένων, καὶ ξυμμάχων ὄχλον. Vol. ii. p. 8. ed. *Brian.* Vid. δυνατὸς in hoc ſenſu III. vii. 1, 2." P. 460.

We do not, however, yet feel reconciled to the unuſual expreſſion δυνατὸς κολακεύειν. We like Erneſti's idea the beſt, but ſhould prefer the κολακευόντων to the common reading.

Sect. 31. λόγων τέχνην μὴ διδάσκειν] The ſenſe is here well explained and illuſtrated from the *Clouds* of Ariſtophanes.

Sect. 37. ἀλλὰ τῶνδέ τοι σε ἀπέχεσθαι—δεήσει—τῶν σκυτέων, &c.] A new and very ingenious interpretation is given to the whole of this paragraph. It is tranſlated, "*Oportebit cavere ne loquaris de his*, non, *ne colloquaris cum his*". It is then ſhown, that the interdict was, not that Socrates ſhould not converſe WITH *Braziers, Curriers*, &c. but ABOUT THEM, *on the ſubject of their trades and occupations.* The objection to the interpretation is thus ſtated.

"Fatendum eſt tamen, unum huic interpretationi obſtare, nempe quod αὐτὸς, in his quæ ſequuntur, καὶ γὰρ οἶμαι αὐτὸς &c. ad hos ſubſtantivos τῶν σκυτέων et ſeq. ex neceſſario referendum eſſe videatur, ut ſic intelligatur: *Socratem coriariis &c. tam multa loquendo aures obtudiſſe.* Sed, ſi lector ita conceſſerit, mallem αὐτὸς ad τοῖς νέοις referri, de quibus hic et ſupra agitur, ut intelligatur, *Socratem adoleſcentibus jam aures obtudiſſe tam ſæpe exempla petendo ex coriariis &c.* Hinc enim ſenſus toti loco clariſſimus ſimul et commodiſſimus concinnatur. *De iſtiuſmodi rebus quidem licet tibi loqui, inquit Charicles. At Critias, De his autem, inquit, oportebit te tacere, Socrates, de coriariis &c. etenim credo te adoleſcentibus jam aures obtudiſſe de his loquentem. Ergo etiam de iis rebus, quæ ex his ſequuntur, tacendum erit, inquit Soc. ſc. de juſtitia, pietate, cæteriſque, quæ ad juſtitiam pertinent. Imo vero, et de bubulcis, inquit Charicles, ne boum, i. e. civium numerum minorem facias.* Favet huic interpretationi *Uptonus*, qui vertit: *Cave ne loquaris de bubulcis.*" P. 468.

The other notes on the ſubject we ſhall give entire.

"αὐτὸς] Certe refertur ad νέοις· διαθρύλλεσθαι in hoc ſenſu adhibetur *Lucian. Demoſth.* Enc. 17. Tom. iii. p. 503. ed Hemſterh. Ἴσως νομίζεις ἐμὲ μόνον μὴ διατεθρυλλῆσθαι τὰ ὦτα ταῖς Δημοσθένους πράξεσιν;

"αὐτὸς ἤδη κατατετρίφθαι διαθρυλλουμένους ὑπὸ σοῦ] Senſus hujus loci *Erneſtum* cæteroſque interpretes fefellit, qui ſic intelligunt, quaſi Critias dicere voluiſſet, iſtis artificibus aures obtuſas eſſe Socratis loquacitate. Sed, ut monſtrat ratio ſermonis, Socrates non cum iis colloquebatur, ſed tantum ab eorum arte ſimilitudines et exempla petere ſolebat.

bat. Nec verbum διαθρυλλεῖν unquam significat *aures obtundere, in aures alicujus loqui*. sed, *vulgo celebrare, pervulgare*, ut est supra I. i. 2. Itaque locus aut sic explicandus est, similitudines et exempla istà jam nimium trita esse, quæ tam vulgo a Socrate in sermonibus prolata essent; aut ipsos artifices jam tædio confectos esse, qui ab illo tam sæpe in exempla adhibiti fuissent. Posterior interpretatio mihi magis arridet.

" τῶν ἐπομένων τόδε] Sc. *de his non erit differendum.*" Ibid.

We must here pause, but shall give some further specimens of this edition on a future occasion.

(To be continued.)

ART. VIII. *Facts and Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever; with some Remarks on the Origin of Acute Contagions in general. By William Blackburne, M. D.* 8vo. 166 pp. Johnson. 1803.

THE progress which physicians, and especially the physicians of this country (such as Lind, Haygarth, Heberden, Clark, G. Fordyce, &c.) have made during the last twenty years, in the investigation of the nature and origin of febrile contagion, and in the discovery of simple but certain means of preventing the propagation and suppressing the sources of this evil, will, it may be predicted, constitute one of the brightest and most memorable æras in the annals of medicine. What, in fact, can give men a stronger claim to that most desirable of all titles, the title of benefactors of mankind, than the dedication of their talents and time, often at the risk of their personal safety, to pursuits, the object of which is to rescue and protect their fellow-mortals from the stroke of pestilence, which for ages has proved the greatest scourge of civilized nations?

Among this class of benefactors may be deservedly ranked the author of the present treatise; his labours being principally directed towards the suppression of that species of pestilence* (not the least destructive) which goes under the name of the Scarlet Fever, and which Dr. B. regards with Dr. Withering and Dr. Heberden, as one and the same disease with the malignant angina. The consideration of this fever occu-

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* Every febrile disorder which is infectious, and is disposed to spread epidemically, may be termed a pestilence. *Rev.*

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pies the firſt part of this treatiſe; while the ſecond part relates to infection or contagion (terms which this author uſes ſynonymouſly) in general.

In treating of the ſcarlet fever, the author purpoſely omits giving a hiſtory of its ſymptoms, referring for a deſcription of them to the well-known treatiſe of Dr. Withering, and the commentaries of the late Dr. Heberden. His attention is directed to the means of checking the progreſs of this diſorder, and to enforcing the neceſſity of attempting its total extinction (a circumſtance which he deems practicable); and, further, to exhibiting a general outline of its treatment; concerning which, conſiderable diverſity of opinion has been manifeſted by thoſe who have written upon the ſubject. What the author offers reſpecting theſe topics himſelf, is (as we are told in the Preface) the reſult of ſixteen years attention to the ſubject; a circumſtance, which of itſelf muſt give conſiderable weight to whatever he has advanced.

"A period of more than twenty years has elapſed", ſays the author, "ſince Dr. Haygarth determined, with equal ability and preciſion, how very circumſcribed the limits of typhus and variolous contagions are, and proved with what facility the influence of theſe contagions may be repreſſed. He has applied the ſame doctrine and a ſimilar practice, to ſuppreſs the contagion of ſcarlet fever, and with ſimilar ſucceſs, a moſt ſtriking proof of which is recited in his letter to Dr. Percival; but notwithſtanding theſe momentous facts, proper meaſures of precaution are ſtill too generally neglected; the majority of public inſtitutions, and almoſt all large families, ſtill continuing unprovided for the incidents of ſickneſs, and the ſudden occurrence of infectious diſeaſe."

"Children of both ſexes, and adult females being moſt liable to ſcarlet fever, ſeminaries of learning, for both ſexes, are too commonly viſited by it."

"As ſymptoms of indiſpoſition do not immediately reſult from infection in a general way, no examination takes place with reſpect to the number of thoſe who have been tainted when ſcarlet fever ſhows itſelf in a ſeminary; but as ſoon as the diſeaſe appears in one or more of the children, all are immediately diſperſed. Thoſe in whom the infection is latent, and to be afterwards produced, convey it to their reſpective families, where it ſeizes a leſs or a greater number of the individuals compoſing each family, particularly children and ſervants. By means of the latter, it is chiefly propagated through the circle of their acquaintance, and introduced into other families, and the diſeaſe is thus diffuſed through ſociety without check or reſerve. When the alarm is given in a numerous private family, a ſimilar courſe is too often purſued; the members of it are uſually ſent away, inconſiderately, among friends and acquaintance, and often to ſchool, before it can be diſcovered whether the ſeeds of diſeaſe are not already ſown in ſome of the fugitives. Several may even be infected from the ſame origin,

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in each of whom the diſorder may appear at different intervals of time. But a very frequent, and almoſt unſuſpected ſource of infection, ariſes from the return of convaleſcents reſuming the ordinary intercourſe with the members of their family, *before* they have *ceaſed* to *diſſeminate contagion*. The preciſe time, in which the breath of a perſon who has paſſed through an infectious diſeaſe becomes incapable of conveying contagion, is by no means determined. The public are not ſufficiently on their guard, with reſpect to this important fact. If the diſeaſe do not actually appear on the infected, they are apt to conclude, that a perſon in apparent good health cannot communicate diſeaſe. A very different concluſion will be drawn from the accounts I am about to recite in the ſequel. And I feel it my duty moſt earneſtly to recommend the utmoſt precaution and vigilance on theſe momentous points, univerſally, to the conductors of education and the heads of families. All maſters and miſtreſſes of boarding ſeminaries ought, for their own ſake, to be provided with one or more ſeparate apartments, in proportion to the ſize of their eſtabliſhment, for the reception of invalids. Theſe ought to be ſo contrived, that the communication between the ſick rooms and the reſt of the houſe may be eaſily, completely, and ſpeedily cut off at any time. If the eſtabliſhment be too contracted to admit of ſuch appendages under the ſame roof, a lodging ſhould always be kept in view in the neighbourhood; the owner of which, being inſtructed in the methods of preventing the ſpread of contagion, and ſuitably rewarded, might have apartments in readineſs whenever occaſion demanded. There are few inſtitutions, however humble, which may not practiſe this ſimple mode of prevention; and none ought to be ſuffered, which do not fairly and fully comply with it. Theſe regulations become daily more momentous, in the vicinity of London eſpecially, as the great increaſe of the population, and the extenſion of its buildings, render public ſeminaries beyond the precincts of its impure atmoſphere abſolutely eſſential to the preſervation of the riſing generation. When ſcarlet fever manifeſts itſelf in one ſubject, the firſt precaution is to ſeparate that ſubject from the reſt without delay. The next very eſſential one is, to ſubdue unneceſſary alarm and exceſſive fear; for as this diſeaſe is not communicable till the ſecond or third day after its admiſſion into any conſtitution, and previous or preſent fever almoſt always exiſts when it is admitted; and if it be made a general rule in all ſchools, to ſeparate febrile patients of every deſcription, according to Dr. Haygarth's recommendation; there will be time ſufficient to appriſe the children's friends of the accident, and to adopt that plan, which ſhall moſt readily and moſt certainly extinguiſh the infection in the ſeminary, and alſo moſt effectually prevent its diffuſion among ſociety at large. In the performance of this great and indiſpenſable duty, the parent and guardian muſt cooperate fully with the inſtructor; the intereſts, as well as the ſatisfaction of both, are deeply implicated in its due execution, and both will be amply rewarded for their mutual and beſt exertions by the moſt beneficial reſult.

"Where the ſcholars are numerous, and the extent and diſpoſition of the premiſes admit of it, the beſt plan, both for parents, teachers, and the public, is *not* to diſperſe the ſchool. Having aſcertained and

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out off the ſource of infection; having ſeparated the originally tainted, as ſoon as they begin to ſicken, and while they remain incapable of imparting diſeaſe; having diſpoſed of them in proper apartments, and ſtrictly inforced the rules of prevention; the evil may be cruſhed in its infancy. The extent and magnitude of the miſchief will thus be accurately meaſured, and totally obviated. But if the accommodations of the eſtabliſhment be too limited for the complete execution of this ſcheme, or parents be unwilling to commit their offspring to any other than their own inſpection, in the time of illneſs, it is a ſacred duty impoſed on them, not to admit even a ſuſpected child, much leſs a diſeaſed or infected one, into family intercourſe with themſelves, their other children, or their ſervants. A ſeparate apartment, with ſuitable furniture, where circumſtances allow of ſuch conveniences, ought to be always in readineſs, or in a ſtate to be made ready on the ſhorteſt notice, for accidental ſickneſs. Here a ſtrict quarantine ought to be performed, whether the ſubject be ſuſpected or convaleſcent, the period of which may be regulated, partly by what is already known on the ſubject, and finally determined by future obſervation and the reſult of aggregated facts, which hitherto have not been ſought after with that zeal and diligence which their great importance demands. If the child be really infected, immediate ſeparation, with the regimen eſſentially requiſite to inſure prevention, ought to be practiſed with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs and preciſion. The rules of prevention being of difficult execution in large private families having numerous attendants, and the multiplication of the chances of ſpreading infection by removing young perſons from ſchool to their own home, are ſtrong reaſons why they ſhould remain at ſchool." P. 5.

Theſe obſervations are followed by an account of the proceedings which took place in a large private family in London, and of the ſteps which were taken in a reſpectable ſeminary near the metropolis, in conſequence of the ſcarlet fever having ſhown itſelf reſpectively in each. The *preventive* meaſures in both theſe inſtances being conformable to the obſervations before made, it is unneceſſary to enter into a detail of them; but the *curative* meaſures adopted by the author, it will be proper to notice. As ſoon as ſymptoms of infection ſhowed themſelves, an ipecacuanha emetic was given; the patients were put to bed; ſome weak wine whey was preſcribed for their ordinary drink; and they took ſaline draughts, with a ſmall proportion of antimony, which never failed to bring out a perſpiration; during this time they were alſo ſupported with beef tea.

"After the eruption began to ſhow itſelf, or the throat became affected, the patients were removed to the ſick-houſe, their bedding, &c. being ſent with them; but until it was aſcertained that they had got the fever, the nurſes, who attended the ſick children, were not allowed to go near them, another perſon being appointed to take care of thoſe, whoſe caſes were doubtful. In ſome inſtances, the fever was very ſlight, and

and the medicine given to thoſe, who were ſo ſlightly indiſpoſed, was tincture of roſes, with a few drops of elixir of vitriol, perſpiration being always previouſly excited in the mode above-mentioned; this, with the addition of port wine, was uſed as a gargle; a ſtrong camphorated volatile liniment was alſo frequently rubbed on the outſide of the throat. If the throat was much affected, a muſtard poultice was applied, and kept on, as long as it could be borne, without producing too great a degree of irritation, which was carefully attended to. The nouriſhment they took was ſago, tapioca, with port wine, and negus. Several were ſo well as to be able to quit their beds on the third day, and ſo little debilitated as to be diſpoſed, and capable of amuſing themſelves. Bark was given with the elixir of vitriol, and generally, on the fourth and fifth day, they were allowed to paſs the greater part of the day in the open air. Three were more ſeverely attacked; for them other medicines were preſcribed. One young gentleman had a conſiderable degree of fever, and a bad ſore-throat, for five days; to this patient a warm bath was ordered; after which his fever abated, his throat got better, and in a few days he alſo was ſufficiently recovered to be ſent into the open air. As much care as poſſible was taken to keep the children clean, their linen and bedding was well ſprinkled with vinegar, the rooms conſtantly ventilated; and whenever their linen was changed, it was inſtantly thrown into water. They continued for ſome weeks after their recovery to take bark, they were alſo ordered to eat plentifully of animal food, and to drink ale or wine at their dinners. Their breakfaſts and ſuppers were milk, and between each meal they had a ſlight repaſt. Such as were of weakly and delicate conſtitutions had beef-tea, ſago, and calf's-foot jelly, in the courſe of the morning. The number under the above mode of treatment was fifteen, and they are now all in perfect health; nor has dropſy, or any ill ſymptom whatever appeared among them." P. 27.

It may here excite ſurpriſe in ſome readers, that the nitrous or muriatic acid fumigations were not employed, among the other means of purification, by this author; but he afterwards mentions, that he relies more upon a ſtrict ſeparation of the ſick and the free admiſſion of pure air, than upon any fumigations, whether with the vapours of the muriatic, the nitrous, or acetous acids; not that he denies that they are uſeful auxiliaries; but, in his opinion, they ought not to be depended upon as principals.

From the facts here ſtated, the author deduces the following concluſions:

1. That ſcarlet fever may be ſuppreſſed in its commencement; but the perſon who thus eſcapes its full formation, is liable to be re-infected.

2. That convaleſcents from ſcarlet fever are capable of communicating infection ten days, or a further period, not yet preciſely defined, after their perfect recovery.

3. That

3. That it appears plainly, from the cafes here collected, that *angina maligna ulcerofa* is the fame difeafe with *fcarlatina*.

After remarking that the general treatment of fcarlet fever ought to be grounded upon the knowledge of its fource and its debilitating tendency, the author at the fame time acknowledges, that the too early exhibition of tonics and cordials is equally pernicious with profufe and exceffive evacuations. He objects to the indifcriminate and repeated ufe of ftrong antimonial emetics, as recommended by Dr. Withering; but commends the adminiftration of an ipecacuanha emetic in the firft ftage, or even in the advanced ftage, when the clearing of the ftomach and fauces by this method has been neglected in the beginning. Draftic purges are improper; but gentle aperients, after the ufe of an emetic, he generally found ferviceable, by facilitating the action of diaphoretics. Where the throat was affected with large and deep ulcerations, he found the free exhibition of wine and negus neceffary, together with the bark and mineral acids, taken alternately with ftrong foup, every hour or two, in proportion to the advancement of the ulcers, the debility of the patient, &c. With the view of promoting perfpiration (a curative intention on which great ftrefs is laid) the author had fometimes recourfe to the warm bath; at other times, he directed the patient's body to be fponged with warm water, or tepid vinegar; a practice which the writer of this abftract has himfelf adopted in feveral cafes of fcarlet fever, with the moft marked advantage. For the fame purpofe (namely, promoting a diaphorefis) the author prefcribed antimonials combined fometimes with faline medicines; at other times, where the fymptoms were aggravated, with contrayerva, vol. alkali, and camphor. Dr. Withering has recommended the ufe of alkalies and abforbents in this diforder; but this author gives the preference to acids.

Thefe obfervations, relative to the treatment of fcarlet fever, are followed by an inquiry into the modes by which its infection or contagion may be introduced into the body. Thefe modes have been ftated by various writers to be three; namely, 1. Simple Contact; 2. Inoculation; 3. Inhalation. Dr. Bl. thinks that neither the fcarlatina nor the plague-contagion are communicated by the firft method (i. e. by abforption from the unbroken fkin). The fecond, inoculation or abforption by a wound purpofely made in the fkin, neither is nor ought to be practifed, in thefe diforders. The only remaining mode of infection is by inhalation, that is, by the paffages of the noftrils and mouth. By thefe paffages, he fuppofes the infectious vapours or effluvia to be admitted to the brain, the ftomach, and the

the lungs. In the firſt caſe (namely, when the infectious effluvia are propagated along the olfactory nerves to the brain) ſudden death, or rapid formation of diſeaſe, commencing with ſymptoms of injured brain, &c. takes place. In the ſecond caſe (i. e. when the contagion is received into the ſtomach) ſickneſs or purging, or both, will be the primary ſymptoms, followed by vertigo, heach-ach, &c. In the third caſe (i. e. when the infectious particles are gradually admitted into the circulation through the medium of the lungs) there will be a ſlower approach of fever, and in a milder form; and the contagion is then ſaid to be latent in the conſtitution.

Laſtly, as it appears that the noſtrils and mouth are the only avenues by which the contagious effluvia are admitted into the body; it follows, that for preventing infection, nothing more is requiſite than to exclude the ſaid miaſms or effluvia from thoſe paſſages.

With this reflection is terminated the firſt part of this important publication. The account of the ſecond part, we muſt poſtpone until the next number of our Review.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. IX. *Archæologia: or Miſcellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, &c.*

(Concluded from p. 112.*)*

IF theſe antiquities have grown more ancient by one month, than we intended when we began our account, let us hope that they will only be conſidered as ſo much the more valuable; it is certain, at leaſt, that they will not be leſs ſo; and, under this perſuaſion, we renew our attention to them.

CLASS IV. *Britiſh, Saxon, &c.*

1. We begin with Mr. Owen's account of the Welſh MSS. which form the baſis of a curious work, called "the Archaiology of Wales", the two firſt volumes of which were preſented to the Society with the preſent paper, Art. XXIX. p. 211. The contents of that work are derived, ſays this writer, "from various collections of old manuſcripts, preſerved, for the moſt part, within the principality". Theſe collections are afterwards enumerated, and are theſe.

"In

" In North Wales, the collections of
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. at Wynnſtay.
Sir Thomas Moſtyn, Bart. at Gloddaith.
Griffith Howell Vaughan, Eſq. at Hengwrt.
Paul Panton, Eſq. at Plas Gwyn.
George Leo, Eſq. at Llanerch.
Griffith Roberts, M. D. at Dolgelly.
In South Wales, the collections of
Thomas Johnes, Eſq. at Havod.
John Turberville, Eſq. at Llan Aran.
Herbert Hurſt, Eſq. at Keibalva, near Llandaf.
David Thomas, Eſq. at Trev y Groes, Cowbridge.
Rev. Joſiah Rees, at Gelli Gron, near Swanſea.
Mr. Edward Williams, at Flimſton, near Cowbridge.
Out of Wales, the collections of
The Earl of Macclesfield, in Oxfordſhire.
Jeſus College, Oxford.
The Britiſh Muſeum, London.
The Welſh School, London.
Mr. Owen Jones, London.
Rev. Mr. Kenrick, Exeter.

" The principal heads under which the contents of the before-mentioned ſtores of Britiſh learning may be claſſed are, Poetry, Bardic Inſtitutes, Laws, Hiſtory, Theology, Ethics, Proverbs, Dramatic Tales, Grammars." P. 216.

To theſe ſources Mr. Owen had reſorted in the compilation of his Welſh Dictionary, with ſuch diligence, as to compute that he has " peruſed upwards of thirteen thouſand poetical pieces, of various denominations" (the proſaic he does not enumerate) " for the purpoſe of collecting words, in the courſe of eighteen years", in which he has been carrying on that valuable compilation. One of the moſt copious of the collections above-mentioned ſeems to be that of Mr. Vaughan, at Hengwrt. It contains 167 manuſcript volumes, the leading articles of which are detailed by Llwyd, in the Archæologia Britannica.

" The oldeſt that I have ſeen", ſays Mr. O. " of Welſh poetry is the Black Book of Caermarthen; the firſt half of which appears to have been written as early at leaſt as the beginning of the ninth century; but the latter part of it is of later date, being generally ſuppoſed the handwriting of Cynzêlw, about the year 1160, one of whoſe productions, compoſed in that year, is added at the end of the book." P. 217.

How it is that ſo many Welſh manuſcripts of ſo high antiquity have been preſerved, is ſatisfactorily accounted for by Mr. O. who laments, at the ſame time, that a number equal to what remains has periſhed through neglect within the laſt two hundred years; ſince, as he ſays, " the higher ranks of

Welſhmen

Welſhmen have withdrawn their patronage from the cultivation of the literature of their native country". How it was, in times when a better ſpirit prevailed, he thus relates.

" Before that time the bards were patronized, not only by the natives, but by the lords of the marches, and other ſtrangers of diſtinction, who obtained poſſeſſions in Wales, whoſe policy it was to ingratiate themſelves with the people, by encouraging their ancient learning.

" Several of theſe ſtrangers even ſurpaſſed moſt of the natives in their zeal in this reſpect; for, among the moſt diſtinguiſhed patrons of the bards, we can boaſt of the following illuſtrious names: Jaſper and and William Herbert, Earls of Pembroke; Richard Nevill, Lord of Glamorgan; and Sir Richard Baſſet, of Bewpyr Caſtle. To the three perſonages laſt named, and Sir Edward Lewis of Van, we owe a grateful remembrance, for being the means of preſerving to us one of the moſt curious treaſures of ancient times that any nation can produce; I mean the ſyſtem containing the inſtitutes and diſcipline of the bards of the Iſle of Britain, as they always ſtyled it themſelves, but which was more generally known by the name of *Druidiſm*. For ſuch a purpoſe the above noblemen cauſed ſeveral congreſſes to be held*, for the bards to bring together whatever had been handed down to them from their predeceſſors; all of which was carefully entered into books, by perſons appointed to perform that office†; this was the ſtate of things in South Wales: a ſimilar ſpirit prevailed in the north diſtrict of that principality; and of the foreign families who ſettled there, the names of ſeveral of the Saleſburies, the Middletons, and the Bulkeleys, ſtand diſtinguiſhed as patrons and writers, whoſe memories are ſtill revered by the natives.

" To ſuch a ſpirit then is to be attributed the many collections of valuable manuſcripts, which have been formed in different parts of Wales, and ſeveral of which ſtill remain; and detached volumes alſo are commonly to be met with, in the hands even of obſcure individuals. Therefore, according to the neareſt calculation that can be made, we have ſtill preſerved upwards of two thouſand manuſcript books, of various ages, from the beginning of the ninth, to the cloſe of the ſixteenth century." P. 214.

The Bardic Inſtitutes, he afterwards informs us, were not regularly committed to writing till the congreſſes took place; and " the original manuſcripts then drawn up of ſuch Inſtitutes are in the collection of Mr. Turberville, at Llanaran, in Glamorganſhire." P. 219. Some account is alſo given of the remaining claſſes above enumerated, and the paper forms a

" * In the years 1467, 1612, and 1681.

" † And it ought not to be forgotten, that the royal ſanction was obtained from Henry VII. for holding ſuch meetings of the bards, as it is ſtated in the preface to the papers which contained the tranſactions of one of thoſe aſſemblies."

very

very ſatisfactory document on the ſubject of Britiſh literary antiquities.

The remains of a remarkable building in Southampton, of an architecture prior, or immediately ſubſequent, to the Conqueſt, are accurately deſcribed and delineated by Sir H. Englefield, in Art. XIII. p. 84. The houſe ſtands in a ſituation formerly open to the ſea, but now embarraſſed and obſcured by other buildings, and has, in his opinion, the appearance of a dwelling or palace. "Perhaps", he ſays, "I indulge but a fond conjecture, when I conſider it as poſſibly the hall from which Canute, ſurrounded by his courtiers, viewed the riſing tide", &c. The conjecture is at leaſt amuſing to the imagination, though its foundation is poſſibility only, not probability.

Art. XVIII. p. 113, gives an account, with five plates, of two Runic or Saxo-Runic monuments in Cumberland, the font at Bridekirk, and an obeliſk at Bewcaſtle. In a paper on ſome Roman antiquities diſcovered in Cornwall (Art. XXXI.) mention is alſo made of a Cromlech diſcovered near the ſame ſituation, in which were found the remains of a human body there interred. The Cromlech had been thrown down and covered with earth, but the parts were all traced. See p. 227.

CLASS V. *Engliſh Antiquities.*

Some of theſe are rather of a trifling nature, ſuch as a *Gimmal*, or *double* ring (Art. II. p. 7); yet this is made a vehicle for ſome good philological remarks. Theſe gimmals are certainly mentioned by many of our old writers. Thus in one of the ſtage directions for *Lingua*, an old play, we have, "Enter Anamneſtes his Page, in a grave ſattin ſuit, &c. a *gimmal ring*, with one link hanging". Such a ring was proper to characterize *Anamneſtes*, or recollection, being uſually given as a token of remembrance.

There is nothing equally intereſting, except to the family concerned, in the explanation of a carved chimney-piece, at Speke-Hall, in Lancaſhire (Art. IV. p. 20), which repreſents the pedigree of a family of Norris, for three generations.

In Art. IX. p. 40, the remains of a ſtone croſs, or ſquare pillar, at Hemſby, in Norfolk, are deſcribed by the Rev. W. Gibſon. The uſual ſymbols of the four Evangeliſts, not very rudely carved, and in rather bold relief, form the ornaments of the four ſides, and correſpond exactly with ſculptures remaining alſo on the baptiſmal font of the pariſh church of Hemſby. Finding ſome other fragments apparently ſimilar, though more mutilated, Mr. G. conjectures that they have been intended "to mark the extent of the ſanctuary, or privileged

ſpace of refuge, appropriated to the church of Hemſby, ſet up at the four extremities, ſouth, north, weſt, and eaſt."

"Should it be ſaid", he adds, "that theſe were croſſes ſet up, as uſual, only to excite devotion in approaching the church, this would be merely to oppoſe opinion to opinion, without bringing any proof that it was cuſtomary to ſet up ſo many croſſes, and thoſe of ſo much coſt, in the vicinity of all churches, for that purpoſe; while the ſame aſſertion might equally be made reſpecting the four croſſes at Hexham, in Northumberland, ſet up at the diſtance of a mile in every direction from the church, by any one who ſhould not happen to be informed, that they actually did there mark the boundaries of a priviledged place of refuge." P. 47.

Collateral arguments are ſubjoined, with ingenuity and hiſtorical knowledge, to eſtabliſh the probability of ſo much conſequence being attached to the now ſmall church of Hemſby.

We next meet with a deſcription (Art. XVII. p. 105) accompanied by ſix fine plates, of the Prior's Chapel at Ely, built by John de Crouden, Prior, early in the fourteenth century. The chapel is at preſent part of the "deanery, and is converted into a dwelling-houſe, the height being divided into two floors, and the length into two apartments and a paſſage." As the neceſſary operations for ſupporting the floor have much damaged the original work, the reſtitution of it upon paper was rendered difficult; and the more credit is due to Mr. Wilkins, the author of the paper, who has performed the taſk with ſkill. It ſtands upon a plain vaulted crypt, and the floor is Moſaic, which, except that its colour is in many parts deſtroyed, is in a very perfect ſtate. It is repreſented as reſtored on plate 26. The building is of a beautiful and highly ornamented Gothic, and particularly a compartment or receſs, which is delineated at large in the 27th plate. In the introduction to the paper, Mr. Wilkins obſerves, that "the common method of accounting for the origin of the pointed, from the interſection of the circular arches,—is as ſatisfactory perhaps as any that has been offered; and will render the variation, in this point, from the Norman (or Saxon) an immediate derivation from it." P. 107. This opinion, we wiſh to ſuggeſt, is reduced almoſt to a demonſtration in ſome of our ancient churches, particularly that of Southwell; where, on the ſame tower, is ſeen a row of interlaced ſemicircular arches, and another of ſmall pointed arches, exactly correſponding with the interſections of the former, and evidently intended to anſwer them.

Certain ſcriptures and inſcriptions lately diſcovered in the Abbey Church of Romſey form the ſubject of the 21ſt and 22nd papers, by Dr. Latham, and Sir H. C. Engleſield; the former

former deſcribing and delineating the figures; the latter treating of a conjecture which Dr. L. had made, but not publiſhed, reſpecting the deſign. It is not at preſent certain whether the ſculptures belong to the time of King Stephen, or are ſomewhat anterior to it. The name of Robert appears in the inſcriptions. There is a plate repreſenting theſe objects on a reduced ſcale.

Art. XXIII. p. 145, contains a few remarks, by Mr. S. Lyſons, on ſome tombs in the Abbey Church at Tewkeſbury. To us they do not appear intereſting, nor the ſubjects worthy of the pains beſtowed upon them.

We have kept together the articles which related to buildings or ſculptures, and ſhall now briefly notice thoſe that are rather literary. To Mr. Douce the Society is obliged for two Articles, the 6th (p. 27), and the 34th (p. 249), the contents of which are curious.

The former is a copy of an original Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, concerning the ſcarcity of grain; and was therefore of peculiar intereſt at the time when communicated (Nov. 27, 1800); with a Letter from her Privy Council on the ſame ſubject, but at a different period of her reign; the former being dated Jan. 1565, the latter, Auguſt, 1596.

The latter is of more general curioſity, being the copy of an original MS. containing orders made by Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1610, reſpecting his houſehold. Mr. Douce has judiciouſly ſubjoined ſome account of that Prince's character, from a very rare tract, publiſhed in 1641. The orders are indeed very highly honourable to the Prince, and ſtrongly confirm all that is ſaid in favour of his character, particularly this paſſage.

"That when I am at divine ſervice in my private cloſett the dores and privie wayes be carefully looked unto by the uſhers and groomes, and my gentlemen in ordinary to be generally warned to attend me and be preſent at tymes of prayer, and to doe the like when I goe to my publique chapell to ſervice and ſermons, wherein I will diſpenſe with no man, holding him unfitt to ſerve me that with me will forbeare to goe to heare the word of God, which example of liberty ſhall never be tollerated in my court, nor made an example to encourage others in like diſobedience and contempt towards religion." P. 252.

At the cloſe of the paper, he orders that four times in the year all his ſervants ſhall receive the ſacrament. The Prince had alſo a becoming and honourable care of the regulation of his expences, as appears in ſubſequent parts of this paper.

In Art. XII. p. 75, Mr. Veel has communicated an original Letter from Charles II. ſaid to have been delivered during his

reſidence at Antwerp* (1656) to an anceſtor of the communicator, Col. Thomas Veel, of Alveſton, in Glouceſterſhire. The Letter is accompanied by four blank Commiſſions, to raiſe ſoldiers for the royal cauſe, the Letter and the Commiſſions mutually illuſtrating each other. The writer has ſubjoined ſome account of his anceſtor, Col. Veel, and other uſeful remarks.

Art. XXIV. p. 154, is "a Copy of a Charter of *Inſpeximus*, remaining among the Records in the Tower of London, and reciting a Charter of King Edgar, reſpecting the Foundation and Property of the Abbey of Rameſey, in Huntingdonſhire."

In the enſuing paper (p. 162) the late Mr. Aſtle undertook to correct an error, which he alledged to have prevailed in dating the years of our monarchs; namely, that by neglecting the firſt months from each King's acceſſion, they have reckoned part of the ſecond year of his reign as the firſt. This error, he ſays, particularly prevails in the "Index to the Records", publiſhed in 1739, 8vo. It is, however, avoided in Raſtall's uſeful Tables, where, in the very inſtance adduced by Mr. A. the firſt of Henry VII. is counted from Auguſt 22, 1485, to Auguſt 22, 1486; and ſo of others, according to their acceſſions. It is uſeful, however, to have revived a caution, which ſome writers of credit had deemed ſuperfluous.

The only remaining Article belonging to this head is the 19th (p. 119) which is altogether hiſtorical and military. It gives an account of the military ſtrength of Briſtol, during the civil wars of Charles I. with a ſketch or map of the outworks, as they ſtood in 1644. The author of this paper is Edmund Turner, Eſq. who appears to be well verſed in the hiſtory of thoſe times.

We have been obliged to reſerve for ſeparate notice, as not belonging to any of our five claſſes, two papers, by Sharon Turner, Eſq. (XXVI. XXVII.) containing an enquiry into the origin of Rhime. In theſe, as the author runs through ſeveral countries, we could not refer the eſſays to any local head.

Huet attributes the invention of rhime to the Arabs. "Ex Arabibus, meo quidem judicio, verſuum ſimili tono concludendorum artem accepimus, et verſus Leoninos ad verſuum Arabicorum ſpeciem effictos fuiſſe mihi probabile eſt." *De Orig. Fab. p.* 14. Salmaſius held the ſame opinion. This author

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* Rather Bruges, according to the ſubſcriptions of the two firſt Commiſſions. *Rev.*

takes a wider ſcope*; and ſays at once, that " rhime did *not* originate with the Arabs, I conceive to be a clear poſition; becauſe there are rhiming poems in the Sanſcreet and Chineſe." P. 169. He contends alſo, that rhime was not unknown to the ancient languages of Europe, and inſtances in Frankiſh Verſes, written by Olfrid, about 850 or 870; and it is curious enough, that he finds the word *irrimen*, for to verſify, in the compoſitions of that writer. Mr. T. ſhows alſo, that " rhime did not ariſe either among Italians or Saracens, in the eighth century, but was in exiſtence long before". P. 177. That the ancient Welſh bards uſed rhime, is evident from their works which remain†; but, as the authenticity of thoſe works had been doubted, on that very account, Mr. T. was the more anxious to determine the antiquity of rhime. In his ſecond paper (p. 187) he endeavours to trace rhime among the ancient Greeks and Romans; but here, in our opinion, he totally fails, as to any proof that it was ever, in claſſical times, employed by them as an intentional ornament of verſe. From the nature of their declenſions and conjugations, ſimilar terminations were often unavoidably introduced, at no great diſtance from each other, but this is the whole; nor can we conſider the latter part of this ſecond paper as any other than an ingenious ſelf-deluſion, under the influence of an hypotheſis. The writer does not indeed always ſeem to have a correct notion of a rhime; but conſiders all words ending in the ſame letter as rhiming to each other, though the whole ſyllables or terminations are by no means ſimilar. It is probable, however, that rhime was occaſionally introduced in all languages, though it might not be employed as a regular ſyſtem in verſification.

The Appendix to the preſent volume contains a number of Articles, both curious in themſelves and illuſtrated by good plates. They are, however, very briefly touched; and, as they will be better underſtood by a tranſient inſpection of the volume, than by any thing we could ſay, we ſhall not expatiate upon them.

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* So alſo, it muſt be noted, did Huet himſelf, in the Huetiana, p. 183.

† See Jones's Bardic Muſeum, and the Archaiology mentioned in Mr. Owen's paper.

ART. X. *Sermons chiefly designed to elucidate some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel. By the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware, in the County of Stafford; Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtoun, and late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.* Crown 8vo. 344 pp. 5s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

IT is pleasing to us to suppose that we may in part have occasioned the publication of this volume. We gave due commendation to a single Sermon published by the same author*, and the favourable reception of that Sermon by the public, is the principal cause assigned for the preparation of this collection. The Sermons are twelve in number, and are designed more distinctly to state, and more clearly to elucidate, the doctrines laid down in the former. Those doctrines, the reader may perceive on referring to our critique, were the sound doctrines of the church respecting redemption, in opposition to Calvinism and Antinomianism on the one hand, and to the dangerous relaxations of the world on the other.

The subjects of the present Sermons are thus enumerated. Serm. 1. God glorified in the Sufferings of Christ. 2. Scriptural Statement of the Doctrine of Justification. 3. The Doctrine of Justification by Faith only, vindicated from the Charge of encouraging Licentiousness. 4. Scriptural Statement of the Doctrines of Human Corruption, and of the Renewal of the Heart to Holiness. 5. On the Gift of the Spirit. 6. On the Danger of being corrupted from the Simplicity that is in Christ. 7. Christ's Yoke an easy Yoke. 8. Christ's Burden a light Burden. 9. The Danger of a Worldly Spirit illustrated in the History of Lot. 10. On the Design and Duties of the Sabbath. 11. On the Danger and Misery of Self-Deception. 12. Christ the Beloved and the Friend of his People.

The style of Mr. Cooper, and the soundness of his principles, having been already approved, we shall content ourselves, in the present instance, with giving one or two specimens from the volume offered to our notice. The following passage in the second sermon is important.

"The grand and sole object of the gospel, considered with respect to mankind, is to provide suitable means of deliverance out of that state into which sin has plunged the human race. To understand then, and to appreciate the nature and the importance of the means

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 197.

provided,

provided, regard muſt be paid to the particulars of that ſtate, from which deliverance is propoſed to be effected. This ſtate may be contemplated as twofold; as a ſtate of guilt, and as a ſtate of corruption. A ſtate of guilt, which expoſes the ſinner to the penal conſequences of ſin; a ſtate of corruption, which incapacitates him for the enjoyment of heavenly glory. This is a diſtinction which, for the ſake of preciſion, in diſcuſſing doctrinal ſubjects, cannot be too frequently pointed out, and too conſtantly kept in view: a diſtinction, from want of proper attention to which, much ambiguity and miſunderſtanding in diſcuſſions of this nature continually originate. This has eſpecially been the caſe with reſpect to the doctrine before us. Not adverting with ſufficient clearneſs to this twofold ſtate of the ſinner, perſons have confounded the means provided for delivering him from the puniſhment of ſin with thoſe deviſed for delivering him from the power of it. They have not preſerved that due diſcrimination which, in order to a clear comprehenſion of the ſubject, muſt ever be preſerved between a *title* to heaven and the *fitneſs* for enjoying it; between the ſinner's juſtification and his ſanctification. Let it then be plainly premiſed, in the commencement of the preſent diſcuſſion, that juſtification has reſpect to the ſtate of the ſinner ſolely as he is *guilty*. Sin is the tranſgreſſion of the divine law, which, like every other law, denounces vengeance on thoſe who violate it. The ſinner no ſooner tranſgreſſes the commandment, than he becomes ſubject to all the penal conſequences of tranſgreſſion. Execution may for a ſeaſon be deferred; but ſentence is gone forth, and merited puniſhment finally awaits him. What that puniſhment, what that ſentence is, the ſcriptures fully ſtate. *The ſoul that ſinneth, it ſhall die.—The wages of ſin is death:* an eternal ſeparation from the preſence of him, in whoſe favour is life: the everlaſting deſtruction of body and ſoul in hell, *which is the ſecond death.* Here then the nature and the importance of the doctrine under conſideration are eaſily diſcerned. Juſtification includes a complete abſolution from all theſe penal conſequences of ſin. It implies a tranſition from this ſtate of guilt and wrath to a ſtate of grace and pardon; nay, not to a ſtate of grace and pardon only, but to a ſtate of perfect reconciliation and acceptance. The ſinner being juſtified has peace with God. Not only are his ſins *that are paſt* ſo entirely remitted, that in the expreſſive language of ſcripture they *ſhall be remembered no more;* they are *all caſt into the depths of the ſea;* they *ſhall be ſought for, and there ſhall be none; they ſhall not be found;* but, though unrighteous in himſelf, he is treated as if he were righteous. He is inveſted with all the privileges to which a righteous perſon would be entitled. No longer accounted a tranſgreſſor of the divine law, he is adopted into the family of God. He is *a dear ſon, a pleaſant child;* and *if a child, then an heir, an heir of God,* and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. Such is the glorious change which juſtification effects in the ſtate of a ſinner. His guilt is removed. His perſon is accepted. His reconciliation with his offended God is accompliſhed. Can any doubt exiſt of the importance of this doctrine? Can any more intereſting ſubject be ſubmitted to our conſideration, than a diſcuſſion of the means by which this glorious change is produced?" P. 28.

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The only objection we have here to make, is the want of a ſubſequent elucidation of the ſtate of corruption. For this we look in vain in the preſent diſcourſe, in which it ſeems that, for clearneſs ſake, it ought to have followed. The next ſpecimen we ſhall give is the author's ſtrong and luminous oppoſition to the Antinomian ſyſtem.

" On the one ſide, there are ſome who maintain, that the freedom of the goſpel is a freedom from all moral reſtraint. Miſtaking the nature of that liberty where-with Chriſt hath made them free, and conſidering it as a deliverance, not only from the ſentence, but from the precepts of the law, they repreſent every exhortation to holineſs as an infringement of their chriſtian privileges; every reference of practical duties to the ſtandard of the divine commandments as legal, and *gendering to bondage.* " We are free", they cry. " We will not be brought under the power of any. The yoke of Chriſt is eaſy. Love is the obedience which he requires of us. Love is the rule and meaſure of our duty. *We are delivered from the law, that being dead wherein we were held.*

" Can ſuch ſentiments be juſtified? Love is indeed the principle of chriſtian obedience. But can the principle be the rule and meaſure of its own operations? It may give life to vigorous exertions; but without ſome regulating power to controul their direction, they will be vague, inconſiſtent, and diſorderly. Love itſelf, if left to act from the impulſe of its own ſuggeſtions, without any preciſe mode of action preſcribed to it, will degenerate into wild and irregular zeal. It ſtands in need of ſome fixed and determined rule of duty, by which its exerciſes may be reſtrained and modified. And where ſhall we meet with ſuch a rule but in the precepts of the moral law? To ſet aſide this rule, is to erect the private judgment of every individual into a ſtandard of right and wrong, and thus under the colour of exalting chriſtian liberty to introduce endleſs confuſion.

" Does not Chriſt expreſsly declare in the text, that his ſervice is a *yoke?* Does he not command all, who would come to him for reſt and ſalvation, to take his yoke upon them? Can thoſe then be his ſervants, who under pretence that his yoke is eaſy, altogether reject it? The moral law is the law of his kingdom. In what reſpects then do ſuch as refuſe ſubmiſſion to this law, differ from thoſe *his enemies, who will not have him to reign over them?* In what reſpects will their puniſhment be different? *Bring them hither and ſlay them before me.*

" My brethren, are any of you infected with theſe pernicious and unſcriptural notions? Be not deceived. Chriſt *came not to deſtroy the law, but to fulfil it.* He *has redeemed you from the curſe of the law,* but he has not abſolved you from obedience to one tittle of its moral precepts. *Ye have been called unto liberty;* but mark the caution which the Apoſtle ſubjoins, *only uſe not liberty for an occaſion to the fleſh.* Beware how you reſemble thoſe *unruly and vain talkers,* who *profeſs that they know God, but in works deny him:* or thoſe deteſted characters deſcribed by St. Peter, who *ſpeak great ſwelling words of vanity;* who, *while they promiſe others liberty, themſelves are the ſervants of corruption.* If you are attempting to ſeparate practical holineſs from chriſtian faith,

you

you are attempting to put aſunder two things, which God has inſeparably united. And whence does your attempt originate? Not as you imagine from a zeal for Chriſt and for his goſpel: but from the carnal ſtate of your own heart. You have no reliſh for his pure and ſpiritual commandments; therefore you *caſt them behind your back.* You hate his law, *becauſe it doth not propheſy good concerning you but evil.* You ſecretly feel that it condemns your thoughts, your tempers, your practices, your intentions, your deſires. You know that if conformity to this holy ſtandard be the teſt of your intereſt in the Redeemer's blood, you muſt be forced to conclude againſt yourſelves. Hence you ſeek to ſubſtitute new teſts, new ſtandards. Hence you trample on that law, which the whole diſpenſation of the goſpel is intended to eſtabliſh. Hence you are led in fact to adopt the ſentiments of the moſt determined adverſaries of Chriſt. *Let us break his bonds aſunder and caſt away his cords from us.* You are yet in the fleſh. Here lies the root of the whole evil. You have never experienced the renewing influence of divine grace. Pray then that your heart may be changed. Pray for deliverance from the yoke of Sin and Satan. Pray to the Son to *make you free indeed*, by putting his Spirit within you; for *where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.* Seek to have the law written in your hearts; and you will then fully comprehend the meaning of my text, *My yoke is eaſy.*" P. 183.

There are many other things in this volume well deſerving of attention, and indeed the whole is very evidently the fruit of a pious mind, aſſiſted by a clear underſtanding, and prompted by an active zeal for the ſervice of religion.

ART. XI. *Correſpondence between the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Right Honourable the Earl of Fingal: to which is annexed, the Narrative Remonſtrance of the Rev. P. O'Neil.* 12mo. 6½d. Clonmell. 1804.

WE purpoſely forbear entering into any diſcuſſion on the former part of this pamphlet, further than to ſay, that it is made the vehicle of circulating, in a ſmall ſize, and at a cheap price, the malignant and impudent falſhoods with which it concludes. That the reader may the better form his opinion on the merit of the queſtion, we ſhall, as briefly as we can, deſcribe to him the author, and the caſe which led to theſe aſperſions on the Proteſtants.

In the year 1798, the ſtate of Ireland was indeed deplorable; but particularly many cold-blooded murders had been perpe-

trated in the courſe of a few weeks, in the town of Youghall and its vicinity, in the County of Cork. An entire family was maſſacred in the night, with the moſt ſavage barbarity, merely from a groundleſs ſuſpicion, that the head of that family had made ſome diſcoveries of the treaſonable deſigns of the neighbourhood. The Rev. Peter O'Neil, the author of this Remonſtrance, was at this time pariſh prieſt of Ballymacoda, in this County, the inhabitants of which were well known to be diſaffected and organized. Thomas O'Neil, the neighbour and near relation of Father Peter O'Neil, was arreſted by Captain Archer, of the Wexford regiment, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the murder of one Reily, a ſoldier of the Meath regiment. He confeſſed that Reily had been formally condemned by a *Committee of Aſſaſſination*, conſiſting of thirteen or fifteen perſons in the pariſh of Ballymacoda; that they took the ſentence to Father O'Neil, *who approved of it*, and who, after the murder had been committed, gave abſolution to the aſſaſſins. All theſe facts appear by affidavits. On this information, Father O'Neil was apprehended and flogged; a practice, certainly, which nothing but the plea of neceſſity can palliate. He however confeſſed, that he himſelf had choſen the Committee of Aſſaſſination, had ſigned the death-warrant of the ſoldier, and that he looked upon himſelf to be the real murderer. Some months after his puniſhment, Father O'Neil prevailed on a gentleman of rank to preſent a memorial in his behalf to Marquis Cornwallis, who directed General Graham, then commanding at Youghall, to inveſtigate the truth of his allegations. A Court of Enquiry was held for this purpoſe. They conſiſted of officers of the Lancaſhire fencibles, commanded by the Earl of Wilton, who being perfect ſtrangers, could not poſſibly be influenced by any local prejudices. All the witneſſes were examined by the court, and the evidence for and againſt Father O'Neil was faithfully taken down and ſigned by each of the members. General Graham ſent the reſult to Lord Cornwallis, which was a complete conviction of his guilt. Nevertheleſs, applications in his favour were renewed to the preſent Government of Ireland, and he has been permitted to return to his country, and reſume his former functions. To vindicate himſelf, and aſperſe the loyal Proteſtant ſubjects of Ireland, he has printed and induſtriouſly circulated, what he calls his *Narrative Remonſtrance*, which we can prove to contain the moſt audacious and malignant falſhoods. He confeſſed his guilt both before and after his puniſhment. He aſſerts that he was whipped, thrown into a dungeon, and left without any medical aſſiſtance.

But

But Mr. Green, a reſpectable apothecary, appeared before the Court of Enquiry, and teſtified that he attended him after his puniſhment, dreſſed his back, and gave him medicine, and that he was confined in an airy, healthy, comfortable room, in the upper part of the gaol, where he viſited him every day. He ſays in his Remonſtrance, that ſix ſoldiers, ſome of them right-handed, and ſome of them left-handed, two at a time flogged him. This is contradicted by the affidavits of the ſoldiers who flogged him*. He affirms, that a wire cat was introduced, armed with ſcraps of tin or lead; this alſo is denied on oath. He aſſerts that Lord Cornwallis unheſitatingly iſſued an order for his releaſe; this is notoriouſly falſe, for this nobleman reſiſted repeated applications in his behalf during two years. It is needleſs, perhaps, to adduce more examples; the reader may be aſſured, that the whole is a tiſſue of the moſt ſcandalous miſrepreſentation and abominable falſhood, though drawn up with great ſubtlety, and circulated with the moſt indefatigable activity. The drift of the Remonſtrance is ſufficiently obvious. This high-coloured picture of perſonal ſuffering, is intended and calculated to inflame the multitude, and calumniate the Proteſtants. The facts ſet forth in O'Neil's memorial, were proved to be unfounded, before a Court of Enquiry, and the falſhood of the Narrative Remonſtrance is ſufficiently proved by the publiſhed affidavits. What credit can then be given to any of this writer's aſſertions? We have perhaps given more conſequence to this ſcurrilous publication than many may think it deſerves; but we thought it an indiſpenſable part of our duty to expoſe falſhood, and to exhibit a warning to our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland, to be cautious how they liſten to blind and pernicious guides.

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* Theſe affidavits have been printed by authority, and might here be ſubjoined, if it were neceſſary.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 12. *The Sabbath: a Poem.* 12mo. 96 pp. 3s. Blackwood, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1804.

On a ſacred ſubject, it is particularly gratifying to a ſound mind, to meet with an animated and ſublime Poem. We by no means ſubmit to the authority, however great, which declares ſuch ſubjects unfavourable to poetry. It is ſurely only neceſſary to think and feel rightly on topics of a devout and religious nature, and that which is in itſelf full of ſublimity muſt convey a part of its grandeur to the compoſition. The difficulty, however, be it greater or leſs, is here vanquiſhed: and the anonymous author of "the Sabbath, a Poem", proves himſelf to be an harmonious and a vigorous writer. But let us give the proof in his own words. After a fine deſcription of the Service of the Church, with organ, &c. he proceeds:

"No,—'tis not only in the ſacred fane
That homage ſhould be paid to the Moſt High;
There is a temple, one not made with hands,
The wide expanſe of heav'n: far in the woods,
Almoſt beyond the ſound of city chime,
At intervals heard through the breezeleſs air;
Where not the limbereſt leaf is ſeen to move,
Save when the linnet lights upon the ſpray;
Where not a floweret bends its little ſtalk,
Save when the bee alights upon the bloom;—
There, rapt in gratitude, in joy, and love,
The man of God will paſs the Sabbath noon."

A melancholy, but truly poetical picture follows, of the time when the Scottiſh peaſants were prevented, under Charles II. from attending their own miniſters. In deſcribing a funeral afterwards, which he ſuppoſes to be that of a pious and charitable young woman, the poet introduces this exquiſite paſſage:

"Happy viſions bleſs'd
Her voyage's laſt days, and hovering round,
Alighted on her ſoul, giving preſage
That heaven was nigh: O what a burſt
Of rapture from her lips! what tears of joy
Her heavenward eyes ſuffuſed! Thoſe eyes are cloſed:
Yet all her lovelineſs is not yet flown;
She ſmil'd in death, and ſtill her cold pale face
Retains that ſmile; as when a waveleſs lake,

In

In which the wintry ſtars all bright appear,
Is ſheeted by a nightly froſt with ice,
Still it reflects the face of heaven unchanged,
Unruffled by the breeze or ſweeping blaſt." P. 21.

Some poetry of great ſtrength and beauty deſcribes, as the Poem proceeds, the labours of the Miſſionary Voyagers, and ſtigmatizes, with due ſtrength, the cruelty of the ſlave-trade. An occaſional, but very ſparing introduction of a few Scottiſh words, rather elevates than corrupts the language. In a few places, we ſuſpect that words have been omitted at the preſs, thus:

" The thouſand notes ſymphonious riſe," (p. 5.)

ſhould have been,

The thouſand notes *at once* ſymphonious riſe.

The author ſeems too ſkilful in verſification to leave imperfect lines; yet other ſuch inſtances appear, which we can only account for as we have ſaid.

ART. 13. *A Hint to Britain's Arch Enemy, Buonaparte. An Effuſion, appropriate to exiſting Circumſtances. By T. Strange, Maſter of the Academy at Watlington, Oxon. Second Edition.* 8vo. 16 pp. 6d. Law, &c. 1804.

A ſpirited Effuſion from one advanced in years, as we collect from the motto prefixed. Exhortations like the following are fit to be reſounded (as in fact they now are) throughout the kingdom.

" With hamlet hamlet vies, and town with town,
Their youth deputing for the realm's defence;
Nor they reluctant to the field repair,
Like requiſition levies, felons link'd,
Diſgorg'd by dungeons, who for life compound
With grudging ſervice.—No, not ſuch the men
Who forward preſs, with patriotic zeal,
And rear a living rampart round a throne
They pledge their lives and fortunes to defend.

" Go forth, intrepid legions; ill betide
The tongue that would your loyalty impeach,
Your ſpirits damp, your gen'rous ardour chill,
With doubts by frigid theory inſpir'd.
Go forth, avengers of a nation's wrongs!
Ye loyal yeomanry, aſſert your claim
To what (unbiaſs'd by the peeviſh charge
Of inefficiency, charge undeſerv'd,)
Your country to your merits ſhall award,
Its undiſſembled confidence and praiſe.
Auſpicious be the ſignal to engage!
Victorious be the ſword for Britain drawn!
And ere ye ſheath it, give to Europe peace." P. 15.

ART.

ART. 14. *A Pindaric Ode to the Genius of Britain. By the Rev. Charles Wickſted Ethelſton, M. A. Rector of Worthenbury.* 4to. 1s. Nanſan and Barrow, Mancheſter. 1804.

A ſpirited and well-timed effuſion, which thus commences.

" Genius of Britain, rouſe; a hoſtile band
Hurls the fierce threat againſt thy ſacred land;
A baſe uſurper's boaſt
Is heard along our coaſt;
He waves his flickering ſpear on high,
And braves the Monarch of the Sky.
Then raiſe thy nerve-ſtrung arm, and graſp thy iron rod,
To ſmite the daring foe of mortals and of God." &c. &c.

This author publiſhed a ſmall volume of Poems laſt year, which were noticed by us, vol. xxii. p. 554.

ART. 15. *An inſtructive Epiſtle to John Perring, Eſq. Lord-Mayor of London; on the Propoſal of an Addreſs of Thanks to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, for his great and upright Conduct when Prime Miniſter. By Peter Pindar, Eſq.* 4to. 1s. Walker. 1804.

Peter writing panegyric is not a little out of his element, and we much doubt whether he would ever have praiſed one miniſter, if it had not been a convenient mode for indulging his enmity to another. Certain it is, that his praiſes of Mr. A. are ſo very luke-warm and feeble, that we feel no temptation to quote them. So little attention has been paid to the printing, that the following two ſtanzas, much the beſt in the pamphlet, and ſtill not very good, are not even printed as ſtanzas, but wrongly divided. They contain Peter's anathema againſt an offending Alderman.

" Of ſuch—O, may the ſav'ry haunch
Ne'er enter the unhallow'd paunch,
Great rival of a bag:
Before their mouths may brawn advance,
And turtles fat, and turbots dance,
And baulk each well-worn *ſnag!*

Down their plump cheeks may cuſtards ſtream—
Rich trifle, ſyllabubs, and cream,
And may they writhe and grin,
And ſpread their tantaliz'd poor chops,
To catch the luſcious ſugar'd drops—
And not one drop get in!"

The time muſt ſurely be come, or nearly approaching, when ſuch things as this Epiſtle will not pay for paper and print.

NOVELS.

NOVELS.

ART. 16. *Travellers in Switzerland. By E. F. Lantier. Comprising Deſcriptions of the romantic Scenery of Switzerland; Manners and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants; intereſting Converſations with, and Anecdotes of, the principal literary Characters reſident in that Country, never before publiſhed, viz. Diderot, Voltaire, Lavater, Rouſſeau, Gibbon, Franklin, Monjireux, &c. &c. &c. Tranſlated from the French, by Frederic Shoberl. In Six Volumes.* 12mo. 1l. 4s. Badcock. 1804.

This appears to be another tranſlation, or perhaps, as the publiſher is the ſame, only the ſame with a new title, which we noticed in May laſt (p. 555) under the title of Adolphe and Blanche. It ſeems ſcarcely worth while to recall the former volumes for the ſake of comparing them. It is ſufficient that the work is a copy from a pleaſing and meritorious original. We have, however, little doubt that this book and the former differ only in the title-page.

ART. 17. *The Pride of Anceſtry, or Who is She? A Novel. In Four Volumes. By Mrs. Thompſon, Author of Exceſſive Senſibility, Fatal Follies, the Labyrinths of Life, &c. &c.* 12mo. 16s. Parſons. 1804.

The titles of this lady's former publications *in this way* happily ſupply us with a juſt and pertinent criticiſm on this her preſent work: "Exceſſive Senſibility", "Fatal Follies", and "Labyrinths of Life".

MEDICINE.

ART. 18. *A Medical Guide for the Invalid to the principal Watering Places of Great Britain; containing a View of the Medicinal Effects of Water, 1. as applied to the Body in its ſimple State; 2. as exhibited in its impregnated or mineral Form; 3. as employed in this Form for the Cure of particular Diſeaſes; 4. as aſſiſted in its Effects by the Situation and Climate of the Watering Places reſorted to. By William Niſbet, M. D.* 12mo. 295 pp. 5s. 6d. Highley. 1804.

This is a compilation from the larger work of Dr. Saunders on Mineral Waters, in thoſe parts which relate to the medicinal powers of ſuch waters, and from a more recent and popular volume, publiſhed by Phillips, under the title of a Guide to the Watering Places of Great Britain, in thoſe parts which relate to the climate and ſituation of the different watering places. In addition to this, the author has inſerted an account of the ſeveral diſeaſes in which mineral waters are peculiarly ſerviceable; together with obſervations on the particular treatment of each of thoſe diſeaſes; ſubjects which have not been minutely diſcuſſed in either of the works above-mentioned.

There

There is a good deal of information compriſed within this ſmall volume; and, *if it be proper* for invalids to ſtudy their own diſorders, they have here an opportunity of doing it.

ART. 19. *A complete Syſtem of Veterinary Medicine. By James White, Veterinary Surgeon of the Firſt, or Royal Regiment of Dragoons. Vol II.* The Materia Medica and Pharmacopœia.* 12mo. 262 pp. 5s. Badcock. 1804.

It is remarked in the Preface to this ſmall volume, that although many books have been publiſhed concerning the diſeaſes of the horſe, yet the therapeutical part, or what relates to the medicines proper for the removal of thoſe diſeaſes, has not hitherto been rationally and ſatisfactorily explained. Hence the author has been induced to add the preſent volume to his compendium of the diſeaſes. After numerous and attentive obſervations on the operation and doſes of various drugs, he truſts he has been able to furniſh a volume, that will not be unacceptable even to the experienced practitioner. He has endeavoured to explain the general properties of the various ſubſtances employed in medicine, deſcribing their particular operation on the body of the horſe, both in health and diſeaſe; the doſes in which they may be given; their compoſition, &c. This conſtitutes the Materia Medica. In the Pharmacopœia are compriſed directions for preparing the various compoſitions, including many receipts of eſtabliſhed efficacy; exhibiting ſuch a body of therapeutics as will (he flatters himſelf) enable thoſe who are concerned in the care and management of horſes to combat with ſucceſs their various diſeaſes.

We ſhall conclude this account by remarking, that it appears from Mr. W.'s trials, that many ſubſtances, which either operate violently or prove deleterious to man, may be taken without any bad effect, in very large doſes, by the horſe: thus he informs us, that he has often known two drachms of arſenic given for two or three days ſucceſſively to a horſe, without any other ill conſequence than ſome diſturbance of the ſtomach and bowels: and white vitriol, which, in the doſe of a few grains, excites ſtrong vomiting in the human ſubject, has been given to a horſe, in the quantity of eight ounces, without producing any violent effect.

DIVINITY.

ART. 20. *The Ways of God to be vindicated only by the Word of God. A Sermon, preached at the Aſylum Chapel, Leeſon-Street, June* 17, 1804. *By the moſt Rev. T. L. O'Beirne, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Meath.* 8vo. 40 pp. 1s. 6d. Watſon and Son, Dublin; Rivingtons, London. 1804.

In this animated and eloquent diſcourſe, we meet with every thing that marks the hand of a maſter. After expatiating on the topic

* Of the firſt volume, which contains a deſcription of the diſeaſes to which horſes are liable, an account was inſerted in the Britiſh Critic for 1802.

ſuggeſted

ſuggeſted by the holy Pſalmiſt, the difficulty ariſing from the worldly proſperity of the wicked, and the only true ſolution of it which the Scriptures afford, the Biſhop proceeds thus to apply that topic to the times now paſſing, and lately paſſed.

" Fifteen years have elapſed, ſince the *ſword of the Lord* appears to have been *drawn from its ſcabbard*, and to have *received this charge*. During this diſaſtrous period we have ſeen it, as if it had *been bathed in heaven*, ſuch as the prophet beheld it, when *the Lord had a ſacrifice in Boſrah, and a great ſlaughter in the land of Idumea, and his indignation was upon all nations, and his fury upon all their armies.*

" For a ſhort interval we were indulging a hope, that it had *put itſelf up into its ſcabbard. Satiated* as it ſeemed, with *blood*, we rejoiced to think that it would at length, *reſt and be quiet.* But the *charge it received*, appears not to have been yet fulfilled. In the tremendous *controverſy*, which God ſtill has with the *nations of the earth*; it has been once more unſheathed, and it gleams again with redoubled terrors, in the hands of the cruel and inexorable deſtroyer, who, on his very firſt entering on the bloody career which the murder of a king, and the maſſacre of the miniſters of religion, had opened to his profligate ambition, wreſted the palm of blood from the deſperate adventurers who had been contending for it, by repeated acts of ferocity and cruelty, from the firſt unfurling of the flag of the revolution.

" This career is now finiſhed. The triumph of atheiſm and infidelity, of inſurrection and rebellion, of lawleſs ambition, and exterminating tyranny, is now complete. Reeking with the blood of thoſe royal perſonages, whom he has immolated to his inſatiable luſt of power, and mounting over their proſtrate necks, to the throne which their anceſtors had filled, for more than a thouſand years, the triumphant uſurper now arrogates to himſelf a pre-eminence over all the princes of the earth, and terrifies them into a tame acquieſcence in this ſtupendous degradation; and that nothing might be wanting to overwhelm us with aſtoniſhment, and to fill every ſober and thinking mind with horror, the moſt High is, himſelf, blaſphemouſly produced, to act a part in this ſcene of complicated guilt. The miniſter of the religion of his bleſſed Son, ſports with his awful name, to offer praiſes and thankſgivings from his altar, for an event accompliſhed by every crime, againſt which he points his thunders: his holy ſpirit is invoked, to deſcend on the blood-ſtained ſceptre, graſped by the hand of this homicide." P. 10.

This prodigy, the Biſhop ſays, " is gazed at by every eye. It dwells on every tongue. It equally intereſts and agitates the rulers and the people. It engroſſes the cares of the ſtateſman; it abſorbs the ſpeculations of the politician. " Shall there be none among us," he juſtly aſks, " to view it with the eyes of a Chriſtian?" P. 13. In this view he proceeds to conſider it, till he is led to take the following able retroſpect of what has paſt, as an inſtruction for what we may expect to come.

' Let the wiſeſt [of human politicians] follow the progreſs of this diſaſtrous revolution, from its firſt riſe in irreligion and anarchy, to its ſetting in hypocriſy and deſpotiſm. Let them call to their recollection, the numberleſs adventurers, who, like meteors formed from the noxious

noxious vapours that aſcend from filth and putridneſs, roſe into the higher regions in which they burſt into momentary light, only to engender ſtorms and tempeſts, contagion and diſeaſe, and to pour them upon the earth. Let them behold them extinguiſhed, each in his turn, from their deſperate colliſion, and making room for others, who ſtill carried on the work of mutual deſtruction, while their cauſe flouriſhed, and gained daily ſtrength, not more by its triumphs over other nations, than from thoſe bloody feuds of its domeſtic promoters, and abettors, and their ſlaughter of each other. Let them view thoſe ferocious leaders, the bond of whoſe exterminating aſſociation, was the abolition of all privileges and diſtinctions, and the equality of all conditions and deſcriptions of men, now leagued to eſtabliſh one of the moſt degrading ſyſtems of excluſive diſtinctions, and domineering privileges, that has ever been impoſed on a ſubjugated and enſlaved people; and, after diſdaining to bear the mild yoke of their native princes, in whoſe race the majeſty of their nation had reſided from the moſt remote antiquity, uniting to place the ſceptre in the hand of an adventurer, from among their own loweſt ranks, an alien to their nation, and not only bowing their necks before him in the moſt ſervile ſubmiſſion, but aſſociating with him in all the ſplendour of royalty, moſt of the members of his abject race." P. 22.

The manner in which the able prelate applies theſe topics to the conſideration of our countrymen, particularly thoſe of Ireland, is no leſs ſtriking and energetic, than the parts which we have here ſelected. But as the diſcourſe cannot have its juſt eſtimation, but from thoſe who will peruſe the whole, that pleaſing and edifying taſk we finally recommend to our readers.

ART. 21. *A ſhort Vindication of the Eſtabliſhed Church: in which the Objections of Methodiſts, and Diſſenters, are diſpaſſionately conſidered. By P. Williams, D. D. Archdeacon of Merioneth, and Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Bangor. Publiſhed for the Benefit of the Rev. Mr. Pugh.* 12mo. 118 pp. 1s. 6d. Hanwell and Parker, Oxford; Rivingtons, London. 1803.

This tract, on many accounts, deſerves particular notice. In the firſt place, from the occaſion of it, which is thus ſtated.

"The objections noticed in the following pages have been frequently made, and as frequently refuted. Of late, however, they have been renewed, and are continually retailed, with more than common zeal and induſtry, in ſmall Pamphlets and Magazines, both in the Welſh and Engliſh languages. Of the ſecret deſign of ſuch proceedings, however plauſible their appearance, every thinking and honeſt man muſt be ſeriouſly apprehenſive." P. iii.

In the ſecond place, from the deſtination of the profits.

"It occurred", ſays the author, "that there is a very reſpectable clergyman, of whom he knows little but by report, who has been long diſabled by continued ſickneſs from attending to any parochial duty; and that if this gentleman, who labours under great calamity and want, had any little literary trifle to offer to the world, he might have a fair opportunity of ſoliciting the benevolence of his friends, as well as the charity

charity of the liberal and humane. He therefore propoſed to give up the copy-right of this little tract, lamenting it was not of greater conſequence, for that invalid's ſole and excluſive benefit, together with as much pecuniary aid as it was in his power to afford.

"This meaſure was humbly ſubmitted to the learned Biſhop of Bangor; and his Lordſhip not only approved of it, but contributed very handſomely towards putting it into execution." P. iv.

Laſtly, it deſerves attention, on account of the matter, moſt clearly and ſenſibly delivered, on the important ſubjects of 1. The Connection between Church and State. 2. Form of Church Government. 3. General Rules relating to Church Government. 4. Preaching. 5. Form of Prayer. 6. The Sacraments. 7. Confirmation. 8. Ordination Service. 9. Burial Service—Apocrypha—Obeiſance at the name of Jeſus—Conſecration of Churches—Subſcription to the Book of Common Prayer. 10. Tithes. Whoever reads theſe titles, will perceive that they embrace the chief topics of diſſent from the Eſtabliſhed Church; and will allow the advantage to be derived from a clear and ſenſible diſcuſſion of them.

The Appendix contains a ſevere caſtigation of a writer, who under the common name of a Touriſt* concealed, it ſeems, very hoſtile diſpoſitions againſt the Eſtabliſhed Church; and made very unfounded pretenſions to botanical and philoſophical ſcience. He had the good fortune not to meet with a ſtrict examiner, in either reſpect, when his book lay on our table. He is here, however, ſeverely reviewed.

ART. 22. *The Limit to our Enquiries, with Reſpect to the Nature and Attributes of the Deity. A Sermon. Preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, July* 1, 1804. *By George Law, D. D. Prebendary of Carliſle.* 4to. 38 pp. 1s. 6d. Faulder. 1804.

If we could allow ourſelves to expatiate on a ſingle diſcourſe, which from the number that claim our attention we find impracticable, this is one which we ſhould ſelect for that purpoſe, both from the importance of its matter, and the ſoundneſs of its arguments. The author obſerves, with truth, that "much perplexity and infidelity have been occaſioned, by a too curious inveſtigation of ſubjects, which human reaſon in vain attempts to explore." Of this truth, he produces three remarkable inſtances, connected with ſome of the controverſies of the preſent day.

1. Concerning the influence and operations of the Holy Spirit. On this topic, Dr. Law firſt eſtabliſhes the promiſe of Scripture, that the Comforter is to abide with the faithful *for ever*, and then points out the danger of endeavouring to declare the manner in which the agency of that Holy Spirit is exerted, or the degree of its efficacy. No paſſage of Scripture, he truly ſays, "when fairly interpreted, gives any countenance to the opinion of thoſe who pretend to a *ſenſible experience* of

* The Rev. John Evans, whoſe Tour in North Wales was noticed in our nineteenth volume, p. 131.

the

the ſpirit—an irreſiſtible impulſe—an immediate converſion: and who affect to point out the exact line of partition between human efforts and divine illumination." P. 11. The ſpirit acts we know, but how it acts we cannot know: and it may be obſerved further, that this ſpecies of ignorance ſeems to be intimated in the diſcourſe of our Saviour with Nicodemus; where he ſays, "the wind bloweth where it liſteth", &c. In a ſimilar manner, ſays Dr. L. is our knowledge limited with reſpect to the effects of prayer, and the interference of a peculiar Providence.

2. The reconciling of human liberty with divine foreknowledge, is another effort beyond the reach of man: not becauſe he does not comprehend his own liberty, but becauſe he underſtands not the divine preſcience. After diſtinguiſhing the parts of this ſubject in a very maſterly manner, the preacher thus applies it to the Calviniſtic predeſtination. "In ſome ſuppoſed incompatibility, however, between the liberty of man, and the foreknowledge of God, the foundation of *Calviniſm* has been laid. According to which ſyſtem every thing is preordained, and we are mere machines or inſtruments paſſive under the hand of God. The conſequences are, that Chriſt did not die for all, that he was not, as the Scriptures have aſſured us that he was, a propitiation for the ſins of the whole world." P. 23.

3. A ſimilar mode of diſtinction is well applied to the ſacred doctrine of the Trinity: the diſputes concerning which "ſtrongly exemplify the vanity and preſumption of man, buſily exploring and dogmatically deciding, where he certainly has not light to direct him; and poſſibly, if more had been revealed, not capacity ſufficient even to comprehend it." P. 24. The right uſe of reaſon in this matter is then properly explained, and it is urged, that "we cannot with conſiſtency receive the Scriptures as the word of God, and yet refuſe our aſſent to any doctrine which they may be ſatisfactorily proved to contain." Adding however moſt juſtly, that, "excepting upon ſubjects which relate to the divine eſſence and operations", which we certainly ought not to expect to comprehend, "upon no other are we required to believe what we do not fully underſtand." P. 30.

We have laboured to compreſs the ſubſtance of this valuable Sermon into the ſmalleſt ſpace; but only for the ſake of more ſtrongly recommending the peruſal of the whole, which in ſtyle as well as compoſition is a truly academical diſcourſe.

ART. 23. *The Caſe of Hezekiah conſidered as a Ground of Conſolation, and a Motive to Union in Prayer, at the preſent alarming State of the King's Health, and of the Britiſh Empire: in a Sermon, preached at Woburn Chapel, on Sunday, 26, 1804. By the Rev. G. A. Thomas, LL. D. Miniſter of the ſaid Chapel, Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Wickam, Hants.* 8vo. 21 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, and Hatchard. 1804.

Diſcourſing on 2 Kings xx. 5, the preacher offers ſome introductory remarks; among which, the following tranſported us awhile from the ſchool of Theology to that of Medicine.

"What his diſtemper was, the ſcripture has not told us very clearly: the original word denotes an inflammation; but of what kind,

kind, or what particular part of the body it affected, can only be conjectured. But whatever the diſeaſe might be, whether an inflammation, or impoſthume, or glandular tumour, or whatever it was, a divine interpoſition was evidently neceſſary to effect a cure. This appears from the nature of the medicine, which was a ſimple cataplaſm, calculated to ſuppurate and diſperſe a *common tumour*, but not certainly of itſelf ſo efficacious as to remove ſo ſpeedily a *mortal diſeaſe—a ſickneſs unto death.*" P. 3. It is added, however, with great propriety: "To the great Phyſician this cure muſt be neceſſarily referred; to Him, who "is mighty to ſave", and who "giveth to every medicine its healing qualities." Ibid.

The main object of the diſcourſe is then adverted to, by conſidering the caſe of Hezekiah as a ground of conſolation, and a motive to unite in prayer. This Sermon is pious and loyal; and the ſtyle of it is, for the moſt part, plain and unaffected, a few rhetorical flouriſhes being excepted; as, "a few years ago, the ſource of light and motion in our political horizon was obſcured by a dark and gloomy cloud", &c. P. 17. "Every thorn in his earthly crown ſhall be converted into a ray of celeſtial glory". P. 18. Theſe ornaments, if they are truly ſuch, ought at leaſt to be uſed but ſparingly in diſcourſes from the pulpit, even where the preacher addreſſes a polite audience. They belong not to the theological ſtyle.

We have juſt heard, with much regret, that the worthy author of this Sermon has recently fallen a victim to a diſeaſe, in which the aid of medicine proved ineffectual. We do not, however, retrench our admonitions on the ſubject of ſtyle, becauſe they may be uſeful to others.

ART. 24. *The Tears of Peter. A Sermon. Tranſlated from the original French of the late Rev. Peter Du Boſc, Paſtor of the French Church at Rotterdam. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Author.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Button. 1804.

This Sermon is preſented to the public as a ſpecimen of M. Du Boſc's talents; and it is intended, if this ſhall meet with a favourable reception, to publiſh a tranſlation of his Sermons on various Subjects. They will make four volumes. This is a very animated diſcourſe, and very likely to promote its intended object. If we miſtake not, ſeveral of theſe diſcourſes will appear in Mr. Partridge's promiſed volume.

ART. 25. *The Reſtoration of Family Worſhip recommended, in Two Diſcourſes, ſelected, with Alterations and Additions, from Dr. Doddridge's plain and ſerious Addreſs to the Maſter of a Family; to which is prefixed, an Addreſs to his Pariſhioners. By John Brewſter, M. A.* 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons. 1804.

The exhortation which introduces theſe two Diſcourſes does great credit to the pious author, and happy ſhould we be to find the Diſcourſes themſelves univerſally circulated, and with the impreſſion which they are ſo admirably calculated to produce. There is not a ſubject which pariſh miniſters can explain or enforce, of greater conſequence to the cauſe of religion, than the expediency and neceſſity of Family Worſhip.

ART.

ART. 26. *A Sermon, preached at the Unitarian Chapel, in Eſſex-Street, London, Sunday, April* 15, 1804, *on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev. Joſeph Prieſtley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. who died at Northumberland, in Penſylvania, North America, Feb.* 6, 1804. *Publiſhed at particular Requeſt. By John Diſney, D. D. F. S. A. The Second Edition.* 8vo. 1s. Johnſon. 1804.

The firſt eight pages of this diſcourſe are very ſuitably and piouſly occupied with juſt ſentiments on the frailty of life, and the neceſſity of Chriſtians following conſiſtently the obligations on religious duty. The remainder is an elaborate eulogium on Dr. Prieſtley, with particular anecdotes of his laſt hours, which have appeared before in various publications.

ART. 27. *A compendious View of the Chriſtian Doctrines. Being the Subſtance of a Sermon, delivered before a Society of Proteſtant Diſſenters, at Newbery, in Berkſhire. By David James. Publiſhed by Requeſt.* 8vo. 29 pp. 6d. Johnſon.

This is a plain and ſenſible diſcourſe, on Epheſians ii. 18, in which the Being of God, the atonement of Chriſt, and the influence of the Holy Spirit are treated of, in a way very creditable to the author's piety, learning, and good ſenſe. We forbear to make any extracts. The whole may eaſily be read; and whoever buys it for that purpoſe will not, we are perſuaded, have to blame themſelves for any waſte of money or loſs of time.

ART. 28. *Words of Eternal Life, or the Catechiſm explained on a new and familiar Plan. With Notes. By B. N. Turner, M. A. Rector of Denton, in Lincolnſhire, and Wing, in Rutland; and ſometime Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 51 pp. 6d. or 5s. a Dozen. Spragg, &c. 1804.

The Church Catechiſm is here divided into five Sections, and the new plan adopted, for the explanation of it, is printing the Catechiſm itſelf in one column, in larger letters, and the Explanation in another, with notes ſubjoined. "This little work", ſays the author, "is calculated to aſſiſt and promote the inſtruction of young perſons, at ſchool or at home, in the principles of Chriſtianity, eſpecially about the age at which they are to be confirmed by the Biſhop; and it is alſo hoped and preſumed, that it will prove equally ſerviceable, as an epitome of religious knowledge, for private families. The notes are intended for ſuch only as are of riper years and judgment". The inſtructions are certainly ſound, and the form appears to be convenient. We doubt not that the book will prove uſeful.

ART. 29. *Proofs of Holy Writ, or England's Triumph over Bonaparte and his Armada foretold in expreſs Terms Seventeen Hundred Years ago.* 8vo. 19 pp. 6d. Badcock. 1804.

Whether this be the ſerious reverie, of ſome perſon deſirous of making a new application of a prophecy, or, as we ſhould rather ſuſpect,

a covert ridicule of certain modes of interpretation, we cannot say; but the author, by writing the name of the French usurper Βοναπαρτη, contrives to make it answer to the apocalyptic number 666. The ridiculously barbarous form of the name so written seems a sufficient answer to the speculation, which, in other respects, deserves no serious consideration. The custom of applying those obscure prophecies to every passing event, subverts the general plan of the visions, and leads to evil rather than good, though it may be well intended.

LAW.

ART. 30. *A compendious Law Dictionary; containing both an Explanation of the Terms, and the Law itself. Intended for the Use of the Country Gentleman, the Merchant, and the professional Man. By Thomas Potts, Gent. formerly of Skinners' Hall.* 12mo. 620 pp. 10s. 6d. Ostell. 1803.

If to compress a prodigious quantity of matter into a very small compass be to consult the accommodation of the public, the author of this Dictionary has done it in the completest manner imaginable. The smallest and neatest type, without any unnecessary spaces, has so condensed the matter of this book, that it might, with different management, be expanded to a handsome folio.

With respect to the utility of his book to the profession, Mr. Potts speaks with modesty, but with decision. "To the professional man, it is not meant to insist, that this production can possibly answer all the purposes of the voluminous library of the lawyer; but, as the authorities recited in support of the authenticity of the respective articles are particularly referred to, it will serve him as a most complete index, whereby he may be enabled immediately to direct his attention to any point under consideration".

To give a single article, by way of specimen, out of so extensive a work, would be like producing a brick as a sample of a house; but we are clearly of opinion, from the examination we have made, and from the character of the author, that the book will be found extremely useful "in the Library, in the Counting-house, and the Office".

POLITICS.

ART. 31. *A serious and impartial Address to all the Independent Electors of the United Kingdom, upon the recent Middlesex Election; in which the Proceedings and Transactions of that extraordinary Event are candidly and constitutionally discussed and investigated; the fatal Tendency and destructive Consequences of such a Precedent considered; and the Whole viewed as a grand national Cause, in which that most invaluable Privilege, the Elective Franchise, and the Representative System itself, are most intimately involved. By Walter Honeywood Yate, Esq. an independent Freeholder of the Counties of Gloucester and Worcester.* 8vo. 47 pp. 2s. Longman and Co. 1804.

The well known adage, *parturiunt montes*, &c. was never better exemplified than by the contents of the work announced by this pompous title-

title-page. We did not indeed expect much elegance or accuracy of expreſſion from a writer who, in the front of his pamphlet, ſpeaks of the *proceedings* and *tranſactions* of an *event*; and accordingly his ſtyle is far beneath the notice of criticiſm. But, as he profeſſes to *diſcuſs* and *inveſtigate*, we concluded his performance would contain a ſtatement of the point of law, on which the merits of the late return for Middleſex depend, and ſome arguments to prove its invalidity. Inſtead of theſe, the pamphlet conſiſts almoſt entirely of the moſt trite declamations on (what no one diſputes) the bleſſings of freedom, the excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and (what are ſomewhat more diſputable) the political merits and public ſpirit of the Baronet in queſtion, whoſe popularity in the county of Middleſex this author conſiders as a certain proof of his patriotiſm. Yet, very different, in that reſpect, from the reſt of his party, this writer does not impute bad motives to the Sheriffs, nor load with abuſe all who oppoſed his favourite candidate. In ſhort, he ſeems to be a well-meaning man, but ſomething very like the ſort of "*tool which knaves do work with*", &c. We were moſt amuſed by his doleful lamentations over the "*ſeverely perſecuted, forſaken Wilkes*, whoſe public feelings", ſays the author, "were *exquiſite*". What a ſubject of *exquiſite* merriment would this writer have been to that witty and ingenious demagogue! who having, during the early part of his career, laughed in his ſleeve at the dupes of his profeſſions, treated them, in his latter days, with the moſt open deriſion; and particularly boaſted, with much jocularity, "*that he had never been a Wilkite*". What would he have ſaid to the author who places by the ſide of a Sidney and a Hampden, John Wilkes, Alderman Beckford, and Sir Francis Burdett?

ART. 32. *Letter to a Member of the preſent Houſe of Commons. By W. H. T.* 8vo. 1s. 36 pp. Hatchard. 1804.

This Letter contains chiefly a zealous, though rather declamatory, defence of Mr. Addington's adminiſtration; to which the whole country gave credit for perfect uprightneſs, and patriotic zeal. This credit will ever remain, though the conteſt is now over, in which this tract was deſigned to bear a part. In point of abilities, to be eclipſed by Mr. P. is only the common lot of ſtateſmen. This author has alſo ſome remarks on the volunteers, which are too general to be of much practical utility. His work was written evidently with good intentions, but does not riſe to any high degree of elegance or vigour.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 33. *Literary Hours; or, Sketches, critical, narrative, and poetical. By Nathan Drake, M. D. In Three Volumes. Volume III.* 8vo. 9s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

By referring to vol. xiv. p. 598, of our periodical labours, the reader will perceive that we have given due commendation to the firſt edition of Dr. Drake's work. This is continued on the ſame plan, and poſſeſſes the ſame merits of elegant variety. The author has inſerted twenty

twenty numbers or essays in each of his volumes, and this accordingly commences with the forty-first. The story of Sir Egbert, in the 45th, 46th, and 47th numbers, is remarkably well-told, and will amply repay the reader's curiosity. The criticisms also, which are interspersed on poetical composition, demonstrate a well-cultivated taste. The author's observations on the writings and genius of Herrick will meet with many admirers; and we particularly thank him for affording us an opportunity of inserting the following elegant lines.

"TO ANTHEA.

Bid me to live, and I will live
Thy Protestant to be;
Or bid me love, and I will give
A loving heart to thee.

A heart as soft, a heart as kind,
A heart as sound and free,
As in the whole world thou canst find,
That heart I'll give to thee.

Bid that heart stay, and it will stay
To honour thy decree;
Or bid it languish quite away,
And it shall do so for thee.

Bid me despair, and I'll despair
Under yon Cypress tree;
Or bid me die, and I will dare
E'en death, to die for thee.

Thou art my life, my love, my heart,
The very eyes of me;
And hast command of every part,
To live and die for thee."

The following Ode also to Zephyr, communicated to the author by a lady, must be considered as highly beautiful.

"Those plaintive strains, mild Zephyr, hear,
Unfold thy light, thy airy wings,
Touch for the poet's raptured ear,
Oh! sweetly touch yon mournful strings.

Again may thy soft breath inspire
The lays to tender sadness true,
As sweeping o'er the trembling wire
Still pensive thoughts thy sounds renew.

Yet there not long, kind Zephyr, dwell,
Thy melancholy murmurs cease,
Bring hither notes from Fancy's cell,
And sooth the softened mind to peace.

Oh, come, and gaily hover round,
Whilſt glows the ſultry noon of day;
Oh! whilſt thy airy pinions ſound,
Sweet Zephyr cool the fervid ray.

And when the regent of the night
Shall riſe yon fleecy clouds between,
And clothe in pure and ſilvery light
The ſtraw-roofed cot and village green;

Then, gentle Zephyr, be thou there,
Then playful float in wanton rings;
Steal from the flowers their perfumes rare,
And ſhed them from thy fragrant wings.

And bring to the delighted ear
The nightingale's impaſſion'd ſong,
Wildly melodious, loudly clear,
Pour the enchanting notes along.

So may thy ſweetly varied hours
Breathe rapture bland, and frolic glee,
And Flora mid her favourite bowers
Freſh roſes twine for love and thee.

With much of the author's criticiſms on the works of Du-Bartas we are well pleaſed; but do not think that he will prevail on many readers to toil through ſo many harſh and unmuſical pages for the comparatively few beautiful paſſages, which are here and there ſcattered through the bulky volume of Sylveſter. The papers relative to the Scandinavians, contain much original and impreſſive matter, with many pleaſing poetical ſpecimens; and they who are poſſeſſed of the two former volumes of theſe Literary Hours, will think with us, that many acknowledgments are due to the author for this agreeable addition. An alphabetical liſt is added of thoſe authors and artiſts, on whom any criticiſm or comment has been given in this volume.

ART. 34. *An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, including the Scriptores de Re Ruſtica, Greek Romances, and Lexicons and Grammars: to which is added, a complete Index Analyticus: the Whole preceded by an Account of Polyglott Bibles, and the beſt Editions of the Greek Septuagint and Teſtament. By Thomas Frognall Dibdin, A. B. (late of St. John's College, Oxford). Second Edition, enlarged and corrected.* 8vo. 644 pp. 12s. Alſo 50 Copies on large Paper, with Four additional Plates. Dwyer. 1804.

We certainly did well when we commended the firſt edition of this work (ſee vol. xx. p. 445) ſmall as it then was, and a mere ſketch, in compariſon with the preſent. A ſhare of praiſe, fully proportioned to the increaſe of ſize, is abundantly due to this ſecond edition: to which a very valuable and important acceſſion is the account of Polyglott Bibles, and of the beſt editions of the Scriptures in Greek. The introductory account of bibliographical works, conſulted by the author, will

will alſo be highly acceptable to moſt purchaſers. Mr. Dibdin has diligence and attention, guided by a very ſound judgment; and has certainly, by this volume, contributed very largely to the extenſion and improvement of bibliographical knowledge in this country.

The Greek and Latin Claſſics are noticed in alphabetical order, and are followed by uſeful liſts of, 1. the Delphin Claſſics. 2. Variorum, 4to. 3. Collectanea, 4to. 4. Variorum Claſſics, 8vo. 5. Collectanea, 8vo. 6. Elzevir Editions. 7. Maittaire and Barbou. 8. Aldine Claſſics; and, finally, what the author calls an *Index Analyticus*, which is a general and chronological view of all the editions noticed in the body of the work. If we could allow ſpace for an extract, we ſhould inſert either the account of one of the Polyglotts, or that of the Editio Princeps of Lucretius, p. 246, or that of Virgil, p. 423, both in the truly valuable library of Lord Spencer, and there examined by the author of this work.

Still, among all our commendations, we have one or two complaints to make. Some Claſſics are wholly omitted, and without any apology, or reaſon aſſigned. For inſtance, Apuleius, Antoninus, Apollodorus, Aurelius Victor, Celſus, Hippocrates, Manilius, Frontinus, Vitruvius, and ſeveral others, marked with aſteriſks in ſome of the author's own liſts. But why are they omitted? Are not Apuleius, Manilius, and others, of conſequence enough to be included? Is not Hippocrates, is not Vitruvius, concerning the real Princeps Editio of whoſe work, which is very rare, much that is intereſting remains to be publiſhed? We cannot at all account for theſe omiſſions, nor excuſe them. Our other complaint refers perhaps to the publiſher rather than the author; but it reſpects that baſe bibliographical trick of *deſtroying* the four additional plates, after only fifty copies were ſtruck off. What then ſhall we ſay?—that theſe plates were executed, not to inſtruct or gratify the public, but to be the purpoſed ſubject of an impoſition; and to be ſold, after a time, only to thoſe who can or will pay an extravagant price! It is abſolutely ſhameful; and, whatever precedent there may be for ſuch deſtruction of uſeful engravings, we heſitate not to ſay, that it reflects the utmoſt diſgrace on thoſe who have at any time been guilty of it. From the liberal and ſenſible turn of the author's ſtudies, we feel intereſted for him, and impreſſed with a ſenſe of friendſhip, though perſonally unknown: we hope, therefore, that he has no concern whatever in this mercenary contrivance. If he has, we muſt at leaſt gently hint to him, that he has, in this inſtance, ſuffered himſelf to be infected with the baſe and fooliſh part of bibliography; from which, in all other inſtances, we hope his good underſtanding and right feelings will deliver him.

ART. 35. *Critical and Philoſophical Eſſays. By the Author of the Adviſer. Vol. I.* 12mo. 336 pp. 5s. Wallis. 1803.

Again the author of the Adviſer (Mr. Briſted) who, if he would liſten to a ſound adviſer, would either not appear ſo often before the public, or certainly not with an announced reference to a publication, of which he ought long ago to have been aſhamed. (See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 693.) Among the peculiarities of this writer, is that of confeſſing as faults what he thinks will excite curioſity. This volume was

printed, he ſays, at a diſtance; and when the copies were tranſmitted for publication, he "felt aſhamed and diſguſted at the *manner* in which much of it was written". What this *manner* is, he preſently explains. "The ſtyle and expreſſion, in general, are too harſh and cruel; indeed, I am afraid that the *coarſeneſs* and *illiberality* of many of the phraſes will prevent, in a great meaſure, the benefit of thoſe remarks, which are founded on reaſon and truth". And again: "That vein of *ſarcaſtic* and *contemptuous aſperity*, which pervades nearly the whole of the work, muſt greatly tend to render the reader unwilling to liſten with complacency to what it might contain, by raiſing indignation againſt the author's want of gentleneſs and urbanity". Now why all this confeſſion, and much more, of what, till the moment of publication, might have been corrected or ſuppreſſed? Merely becauſe *abuſe* is known to be a moſt ſaleable commodity, and *ſarcaſtic aſperity* much ſuited to the vitiated taſte of thouſands. The only antidote to all this is, that nobody can poſſibly feel at all intereſted whether ſuch a writer praiſes or cenſures perſons living or dead. As he praiſes Miſs Joanna Baillie, who certainly deſerves it, we could wiſh that his ſuffrage were of more value; but what literary fame can be aided by that man who impudently pronounces, and attempts to prove, Hugh Blair a blockhead?

ART. 36. *Public Characters of* 1802 *and* 1803. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Phillips. 1803.

We are by no means anxious to ſee biographical ſketches of living characters; it is ſo very difficult, indeed almoſt impoſſible, to avoid prejudices on the favourable or unfavourable ſide, that the portrait never conveys a faithful reſemblance of the object.

This is a fifth volume of the work, and exhibits, among other diſtinguiſhed names, ſketches of Lord Auckland, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Vincent, Lord Macartney, Archdeacon Paley, Mr. William Gifford, Profeſſor Carliſle, Sir Francis Burdett, &c. &c. They are evidently the work of different hands, compiled from various reſources. The ſketch of Mr. W. Gifford's life, is taken verbatim from his own inimitable introduction to his verſion of Juvenal. Some profiles alſo accompany the volume, of which the leſs that is ſaid the better. To us they do not communicate the remoteſt idea of the originals. The editor returns thanks for the flattering patronage he has received, and ſolicits materials for future volumes. By which it may be preſumed, that there are many who approve of the plan; and it muſt certainly be acknowledged that, in a curſory peruſal of this particular volume, we have not diſcovered any ſpirit of acrimony, or traces of malignity. The editor is undoubtedly a good-natured chronicler.

ART. 37. *A General Index to the firſt Twenty Volumes of the Britiſh Critic. In Two Parts. Part I. containing a Liſt of all the Books reviewed. Part II. an Index to the Extracts, Criticiſms, &c.* 8vo. 8s. Rivingtons. 1804.

The Editors of the Britiſh Critic, impreſſed with gratitude for the very favourable reception given to their labours by the public, are reſolved

solved to omit nothing that may serve to render the work more useful. They have therefore had these Indexes compiled, which it is their intention to continue at proper intervals.

ART. 38. *The Man in the Moon; consisting of Essays and Critiques on the Politics, Morals, Manners, Drama, &c. of the present Day.* 8vo. 192 pp. 4s. Highley. 1804.

We had a Man in the Moon in the *Pic Nic*, which we reviewed about a twelvemonth ago. This is a different man, though perhaps related, in the thought at least, to that Lunar author. If there is one man in that satellite, there may be many. The present lunatic extends his lucubrations only to twenty-four Numbers, which appear to have been separately published, at the price of 4d. each. The topics of his papers are extremely temporary, consisting, in part, of critiques on dramatic pieces which appeared early in last winter, such as *Hearts of Oak*, *Cinderella*, &c. The style of the writer is lively, perhaps bordering upon the flippant. He is, however, sometimes grave; and we do not perceive that he is any where otherwise than patriotic and instructive, so far as his topics are capable of conveying instruction. We have by us an old publication by Defoe, called the *Consolidator*, professedly written from the same orb, in 1705. So there is nothing new *under the Moon*.

ART. 39. *The Hindoostanee Intelligencer and Oriental Anthology, containing a Narrative of Transactions in the interior Provinces of Hindoostan, as derived from the Persian Newspapers, corrected by collateral Information, derived from various Sources; and a Series of original Essays and poetical Pieces, which have from Time to Time appeared in the Bengal Hircarrah.* 4to. Calcutta. Four Numbers. 10s. Debrett. 1801.

We have received four Numbers of this publication, which will be entertaining and interesting to those who have Oriental connections and pursuits. Some very agreeable specimens of poetry will be found interspersed, of which the reader will not be displeased with the following.

"TRANSLATION.

Think not, my fair, those heavenly dies
That robe your cheeks, and arm your eyes,
My breast shall e'er resign.
Fortune may fill my madding brain,
With every scene of want and pain,
But those shall still be mine.

Nor shall thy image, lovely maid,
But with my latest sorrows fade,
And then at Death's command.
So fate decrees, all nature too
Directs the child of pain to sue
His cure from Mercy's hand.

And

And who ſo fit that cure to prove,
As the woe-wearied ſlave of love,
Worn by the conſtant ſigh?
Let him who fears to loſe his eaſe,
In change for cares, but cares that pleaſe,
The ſteps of Hafiz fly."

ART. 40. *A compendious Hiſtory of the World, from the Creation to the Diſſolution of the Roman Republic. By John Newbery. With a Continuation to the Peace of Amiens,* 1802. *Two Volumes.* 12mo. 5s. Darton and Harvey. 1804.

Theſe publiſhers frequently have introduced to our notice very uſeful books for young perſons; and this is particularly adapted to the propoſed purpoſe. It is very neatly printed, and is very cheap. It is a very perſpicuous compendium, and the ſtyle is good and eaſy.

ART. 41. *The Shakeſperean Miſcellany: containing a Collection of ſcarce and valuable Tracts; Biographical Anecdotes of Theatrical Performers, with Portraits of ancient and modern Actors (of many of whom there are no Prints extant) ſcarce and original Poetry; and curious Remains of Antiquity; viz. the Life and ſurpriſing Adventures, Miracles, &c. of the Prophet Abraham; from a Manuſcript tranſlated from the Arabic. Account of John of Eltham, with an illuſtrative Plate. Account of the Death and Burial of the Princeſs Elizabeth, Daughter of King Charles the Firſt, with a Plate of her Coffin. The Wicker Chair, a Poem, from the Manuſcript of W. Somerville, Eſq. Two Elegies, by Dr. Donne, not in any Edition of his Works. The Country Life, a Poem, by Biſhop Corbet, not in any Edition of his Works. A poetical Deſcription of a Journey, from Margate to Brighthelmſtone, by Dr. W. Dodd. Curious Epitaphs in Brighton and Rottingdean Church-Yards. The Holy Vengeance, a Scottiſh Ballad, by F. G. W. A conciſe Hiſtory of the early Engliſh Stage, with Anecdotes and Portraits of the following Authors and Performers: Perkins, Bond, Cartwright, Harris, Penkethman, Farquhar, Miſs Norſa, Theophilus Cibber, Redman, and S. Davies; printed chiefly from Manuſcripts, in the Poſſeſſion of, and with occaſional Notes by, F. G. Waldron, Editor of the Literary Muſeum, Harding's Biographical Mirror, &c.* 4to. 15s. Lackington, &c.

This is a moſt voluminous title-page, but the volume will be found to contain much amuſing matter; though the reader will be diſappointed who may expect to find much about Shakeſpear. The care and diligence of Mr. Waldron, in ſuch reſearches, have often been approved.

ART. 42. *Two Dialogues of the Dead. The firſt, between Handel and Braham. The ſecond, between Johnſon and Boſwell. By J. B.* 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. Johnſon. 1804.

Leſt any friend of Mr. Braham ſhould be alarmed at ſeeing him made a party in a dialogue in the ſhades, we ſhall inſert this paragraph from the author's Advertiſement. "The firſt of the two Dialogues originated

originated in a false report of Mr. Braham's death;—may he live to reap benefit from the advice which has arisen from the mistake". The purport of the advice is certainly good; which is, to avoid those extravagant *cadenzas*, which Mr. B. is accused of having ventured to introduce, into the sublime and simple songs of Handel. There is, however, rather more severity, both in this and the second Dialogue, than the occasions seem to require; and particularly in the latter, where the good humoured Boswell, whose amusing reports have been enjoyed (without the malignity imputed) by so many thousands, is nothing less than extremely ill treated. There is some liveliness in the Dialogues, but they can hardly be said to deserve to form a publication by themselves. In some light miscellany they might perhaps have been introduced with effect.

ART. 43. *The Proper Names of the Bible, New Testament, and Apocrypha, divided and accented, with other Facilities for their Pronunciation agreeably to the best Usage, and to English Analogy. To which is added, a Selection of some of the most beautiful scriptural Pieces, calculated to instruct Youth in the Art of Reading with Propriety; and, at the same Time, to inculcate the Principles of Morality and Religion: in which it has been attempted to shew the Learner the emphatic Words in every Sentence. Intended as a Sequel to the Spelling-Book, and an Introduction to the Scriptures, Speaker, &c. By John Robinson, Author of the "New English Spelling-Book," &c. and Master of Arundel-Street Seminary.* 8vo. 181 pp. 1s. 6d. Law, &c. 1804.

The author of this book informs us, that "the Scripture Proper Names have not yet been published in any book of less value than five shillings". His table of Scripture Proper Names, he says, "contains near five hundred more than Mr. Walker's, which is the completest and best the author has seen. None have ventured to prescribe positive rules for their pronunciation; but have been principally directed by the harmony of sound, as it affects the English ear." This rule is very defective. The English practice is, to throw the accent, in all words, as far back as possible, with little or no regard to the right quantity of syllables. Even in the church this practice is submitted to; but practices of *such* a kind should be corrected by recurrence to the original languages. There is an excellent book of Leusden's (we think) on the subject, which ought to be consulted for all these points. Mr. Robinson's may, however, be used with advantage by youth, and others who have not the aid of literature.

In the second part of this work the author has done well, in compressing "a greater body of scripture morality within its pages than he has met with in any book of the same size." But when he adds, "it is conveyed, too, in language particularly calculated to instruct learners in the important art of reading"; here we find continual occasion for differing in judgment from him. There is not a page, and scarcely a sentence, in which we should not omit many of the emphases, or place them on very different words from those which are here made

made emphatic. But our readers ſhall decide, on peruſing the laſt of theſe pages.

" And Joſeph dwelt in the land of *Egypt*, he, and his father's *houſe:* and Joſeph lived an hundred and ten *years*. And he ſaw *Ephraim's* children, of the third *generation:* the *children*, alſo, of Machir the ſon of *Manaſſeh*, were brought up upon Joſeph's *knees*. And Joſeph ſaid unto his *brethren*, I *die;* and God will ſurely *viſit* you, and bring you out of this *land* unto the land which he ſware to Abraham, to Iſaac, and to *Jacob*. And Joſeph took an *oath* of the children of *Iſrael*, ſaying, God will ſurely *viſit* you, and ye ſhall carry up my bones from *hence*. So Joſeph *died;* and they *embalmed* him and put him in a *coffin* in *Egypt*." P. 181.

ART. 44. *A conciſe Introduction to the Latin Language, compiled from ancient and modern Writers of approved Authority. For the Uſe of the Middle Forms in Grammar Schools. By the Rev. George Whittaker, A. M.* 8vo. 156 pp. 2s. 6d. Collins, Saliſbury; Burdons, Wincheſter; Skelton, Southampton; Law, &c. London.

This work differs not materially from the Eton Latin Grammar; the principal deviations from it conſiſting in the abridgment of ſome rules in the Accidence; the introduction of many ſhort notes, and of a table of the declenſions of Greek nouns; an increaſe of the number of irregular and defective compariſons of adjectives; a new arrangement of the tenſes, namely, thoſe formed from the preſent following the preſent, and the perfect the perfect, in the indicative and potential moods; and an addition of the future perfect tenſe in the indicative. We approve of the two alterations laſt mentioned. Mr. W. is more copious than the Eton Grammar in the impersonal verbs; and gives a table of the government of adverbs and conjunctions; but he has omitted a very eſſential part of the Accidence in the Eton, " the three concords explained in Engliſh". The *propria quæ maribus*, and *at in præſenti*, ſeem to be verbatim like the Eton. In the ſyntax, Mr. W.'s aim appears to be conciſeneſs in the examples; for the rules are very little varied. We think he has ſometimes been too conciſe; not that we apply to him the adage, " brevis eſſe laboro, obſcurus fio"; but, where a neat verſe might be introduced, it would have been better. For inſtance, inſtead of merely " creſcit amor nummi", the reſt might have been added with good effect, " quantum ipſa pecunia creſcit"; as it would be pleaſing to boys when they come to underſtand verſe, and would ſupply them with a good obſervation upon avarice. In the proſody, we perceive no alteration. The title-page and the preface ſeem not perfectly conſonant; for in the former we read, that this book is " for the uſe of the *middle* forms in grammar ſchools"; but the latter ſpeaks of " rendering the rugged road [a little too much of alliteration] of *fundamental* inſtruction eaſier". This account ſeems to be moſt appoſite; for the Eton Grammar is generally *ſimplified*. Whether the men of that ſchool, and others who like its Grammar, will call this—the Eton Grammar *improved*, we ſhall not take upon us to determine; but doubtleſs, in many inſtances, it elucidates rules and paſſages for the comprehenſion of young minds.

ART.

ART. 45. *A concise Treatise on the French Tongue; or, a short Exposition of the general Principles of that Language; being an Explanation of the Genealogical Table of the different Parts of Speech, for the Use of Schools, as well as private Families. By R. Juigné, M. A. of the University of Paris.* 12mo. 92 pp. 2s. 6d. bound. Dulau. 1804.

Conciseness, accompanied with clearness, is a strong recommendation of an elementary treatise, and those qualities seem to be possessed by the present grammar of M. Juigné. It is undoubtedly very desirable to foreigners to have a convenient and adequate rule for finding the gender of such nouns in French as are neuter in English. This is promised in the Preface, and is thus executed, for the benefit, however, of those only who understand Latin. "They", says M. Juigne, "will take it as a general principle, that all nouns which are of the masculine or neuter gender in Latin, are, generally speaking, of the masculine gender in French; and likewise all nouns which are of the feminine gender in Latin are of the feminine gender in French. There are, however, some exceptions even to this rule; but they are so few, that this may be considered as a general one".

"N. B. Names of trees, which are of the feminine gender in Latin, are of the masculine in French." P. 3.

The utility of the rule will depend very much upon the number of exceptions, which, if as few as is here intimated, may easily be learned. The author promises also, in his Preface, an accurate *Genealogical Table* of the parts of speech; but by this nothing more seems to be intended, than the regular enumeration of them in the usual order. He further promises rules for distinguishing clearly the imperfect, and the two preterits, definite and indefinite. These certainly are useful things; and as the method of the author is in general clear, we doubt not that it will be practically useful.

ART. 46. *Observations on the Exercise of Riflemen, and on the Movements of Light Troops in General. By Serjeant Wedderburne, of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment.* 12mo. 57 pp. 1s. Scatcherd and Letterman.

In the variety of military treatises which the state of public affairs, and the laudable zeal of individuals, have produced, the service of Riflemen has been comparatively little attended to or explained. Yet it is that service to which a considerable number of Volunteers have generously devoted themselves; and it is deemed, by many good judges, a part of military duty in which (should an invasion take place) the Volunteers may be made particularly useful. The treatise before us deserves praise therefore for its intention; and, so far as we are enabled to judge, the execution is not inadequate. But this must be left to *Reviewers* of a different kind. Our object is chiefly to announce works on this subject, leaving to military men the judgment on their comparative merits and utility.

ART.

ART. 47. *Animadverſions upon a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled Plain Thoughts ſubmitted to Plain Underſtandings, &c. By a Retailer of the Goſpel.* 8vo. 27 pp. 1s. Boultwood, Harlow; Williams, &c. London.

A very inſipid defence of itinerant preachers; but ſufficiently ſeaſoned (as are moſt of the *evangelical* pamphlets which now iſſue from the preſs) with malignant and falſe inculpations of the clergy.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 48. *Statiſtique générale et particulière de la France et de ſes colonies, avec une nouvelle deſcription topographique, phyſique, agricole, politique, induſtrielle et commerciale de cet état; ouvrage qui donne une connaiſſance exacte: 1°. des anciennes et nouvelles diviſions civiles, militaires, foreſtieres et eccléſiaſtiques; 2°. de la ſuperficie et étendue du territoire, et des forêts nationales, communales et particulières, par département, etc.; 3°. du climat, de la nature du ſol, de l'état de l'agriculture et des productions végétales, animales et minérales; 4°. de la population ancienne et nouvelle; comparée aux territoires, ſexes, naiſſances et décès; 5°. de l'induſtrie, des manufactures et fabriques, de l'état du commerce d'importation et d'exportation, et de la diplomatie commerciale et politique; 6°. du nouveau ſyſtême des monnaies, poids et meſures, comparé à l'ancien; 7°. de la navigation intérieure et maritime; 8°. de l'inſtruction publique, des ſciences, belles lettres et arts, des monumens anciens et modernes, et des eaux minérales; 9°. de la forme du gouvernement actuel, et des ſyſtêmes adminiſtratif, financier, judiciaire, militaire, maritime, et foreſtier; 10°. des revenus; de toutes les contributions et dépenſes adminiſtratives, judiciaires et d'inſtruction publique: le tout préſenté par département; 11°. du caractère, des mœurs, du culte; 12°. de l'état politique, agricole et commercial de chacune des colonies et poſſeſſions françaiſes dans les deux Indes et en Afrique, etc. Où l'on trouve auſſi un très-grand nombre de tableaux, préſentant le commerce intérieur et extérieur, les localités, le nombre et le produit des mines, forges, fonderies, uſines, ſalines, etc. etc.; par MM.* Peuchet, Sonnini, Delalauze, Parmentier, *et* Deyeux, Gorſſe, Amaury-Duval, Dumuys, P. E. Herbin. Seven large volumes in 8vo. of more than 3,770 pp.; with an Atlas in l. 4to. containing 19 plates, and 9 large and beautiful illuminated charts, of France, of its internal navigation, and of the French Colonies and Eſtabliſhments in the four quarters of the World. Pr. 104 fr.

In this comprehenſive and uſeful work, the editor, M. *d'Herbin*, a member of the Society of Statiſtics, has furniſhed the greateſt part of

the eſſential matter, that is to ſay, whatever concerns the general and particular topography, the ancient and new diviſions, the eſtabliſhments of induſtry, the civil, judiciary, financial, military, and maritime adminiſtration, the tables relative to commerce, the interior navigation, and population.

M. *Peuchet*, Member of the Council of Commerce, has enriched the labours of M. *d'Herbin* with details on the arts and manufactures, on the internal and external commerce, on what he calls *commercial diplomacy*, and on the colonies, which he has, in a great meaſure, tranſcribed from his own *Dictionnaire de la Géographie commerciale*, publiſhed in 5 voll. in 4to.

As it has been objected to that *Dictionary*, that it was compiled by one man, often from materials ſomewhat antiquated, due care has been taken to remedy this in the *Statiſtique générale*, by diſtributing the different portions of it among different writers, diſtinguiſhed in their reſpective departments. Thus M. *Amaury Duval*, who has for a long time preſided over the Office of Public Inſtruction, as alſo over that of the Fine Arts, has contributed whatever regards the ſyſtem and eſtabliſhments of public inſtruction, of the ſciences, and of the fine arts. His accuracy may be depended upon. He is known likewiſe by many prizes which have been awarded to him by the National Inſtitute. MM. *Deyeux*, *Parmentier*, *Sonnini*, *Delalauze* (the coadjutors of the Abbé *Rozier*) have communicated the parts which relate to the ſcience of phyſics and to agriculture; *Dumuys* thoſe which treat of the public monuments and edifices.

The *Preliminary Diſcourſe*, by M. *Peuchet*, is likewiſe very valuable. It contains a ſuccinct hiſtorical and chronological account of the works which have been written, in different countries and languages, on the ſubject of ſtatiſtics and political arithmetic, from the end of the ſeventeenth century to the preſent time. *Nouv. Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ART. 49. *Second voyage à la Louiſiane, faiſant ſuite au premier de l'auteur de* 1794 *à* 1798; *par* Baudry des Lozières; 2 voll. in 8vo. Paris.

The firſt of theſe new volumes begins with the military life of Gen. Trondel, which fills 194 pages. M. *B.* then gives an account of the manners, uſages, and habits of the ſavages; he compares them with thoſe of the negroes, and this compariſon is entirely to the advantage of the former. He recommends it to the apologiſts of the man of nature to conſider more nearly theſe men whom they ſo much extol: "ils leur paraîtront, malgré leur reſſemblance avec nos ſages de l'an 2, les êtres les plus mauſſades qu'on puiſſe rencontrer."

The whole of the author's following obſervations on the iſland of St. Domingo are very inſtructive. M. *B.* reſided for a long time at Port-au-Prince, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions; he makes us acquainted with the inhabitants, their manners and cuſtoms, as alſo with the atmoſpheric influences, and the means of guarding againſt them.

M. *des*

M. *des L.* who had employed eighteen years in the colonies, in endeavouring to obtain information concerning the objects which might be useful to the coloniſt, had, by his reſearches and obſervations, formed a *Colonial Encyclopedia*, in 25 volumes, in 4to, which were unfortunately ſeized; what he therefore publiſhes here is from memory only.

To the preſent work are annexed a Botanical Manual for the Colonies, in alphabetical order, and a Congo Vocabulary. *Ibid.*

ART. 50. *Reſultats des guerres, des négociations et des traités qui ont précédé et ſuivi la coalition entre la France, pour ſervir de ſupplément au* Droit public de l'Europe, *de* Mably, *par* Arnould, *membre du tribunat;* 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris.

This work has a ſimilar character with thoſe already publiſhed by M. *A.* namely, *La balance du commerce*, and *Le Syſtème du maritime et politique des Européens pendant le XVIIIe ſiécle.*

The author having propoſed to himſelf to give a continuation of the *Droit politique de l'Europe*, by *Mably*, takes into his plan the whole of Europe, beginning where *M.* had left off, that is, with the peace of Paris and Huberſbourg, in 1763. In the ſpace between this epoch and the peace of Amiens, Europe has entirely changed its appearance. The French Revolution has produced combinations eſſentially different. The author firſt makes us acquainted with the former ſtate of things, and then endeavours to ſhow how the preſent one has ariſen out of it. In his firſt Book, he preſents the reſults of the intereſts of Europe, in conſequence of the wars and treaties, from 1763 to the treaties of Pavia and of Pilnitz, in 1791; the declarations of war, and the hoſtilities of the firſt coalition againſt France.

In the ſecond, to the account of the external wars is added that of the inteſtine, maritime, and colonial wars, the negociations and treaties with Pruſſia, Holland, Spain, Tuſcany, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the year 3. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. *Tables chronologiques de l'hiſtoire ancienne et moderne, juſqu'à la paix d'Amiens, à l'uſage du Prytanée français: ouvrage adopté par le gouvernement pour l'enſeignment des Lycées. Par* A. Serieys, *bibliothécaire, profeſſeur au Prytanée de Paris;* 1 vol. in 12.

M. *S.* does not, like moſt of thoſe who have publiſhed Chronological Tables before him, reſtrict himſelf to the ſimple indication of names and dates; he has given ſome developments to the hiſtorical facts of which he fixes the epoch; the unavoidable conſequence of which has been, that he has omitted many things which ought to have been mentioned; ſo that his work, more eſpecially in the modern part, is very incomplete.

An eſſential fault in a work of this nature is likewiſe that of its having no Preface. A book of Chronological Tables, intended for the

the inſtruction of young perſons, ought to be preceded by preliminary notions on chronology, on the different ſyſtems adopted by different learned men, and the reaſons by which they were induced to follow one opinion rather than another.

We have likewiſe remarked ſome errors, which ought to be corrected in a ſecond edition.

M. *S.* ſays, for inſtance, in p. 210, that *Lucian* died under Marcus Aurelius. This is deciding very readily on a thing which it is impoſſible to aſcertain. It is indeed not known preciſely when *Lucian* came into the world, nor when he died. M. *Hemſterhuis* has concluded, from different reaſons drawn from the works of this author, that he muſt have been ſtill living in the time of Commodus. This opinion has been followed by M. *Reiz*, the editor of *Lucian*, and his tranſlator, M. *Bélin de Ballu*, has acceded to it.

We likewiſe find, in p. 30, this ſingular aſſertion: "Les Grecs brûlaient ou enterraient les corps; les Romains les brûlaient tous". There is a paſſage of a law of the Twelve Tables, which ſays, "HEMONEM. MORTUOM. ENDO. URBED. NEI. SEPELITOD. NEIVE. URITOD."; that is, "Hominem mortuum intra urbem ne ſepelito, nec urito."

At the end of each of his diviſions, M. *S.* preſents a liſt of the celebrated men who have lived within the ſpace of which he gives an account. In the catalogue of the great men who have appeared between the 94th and the 173rd Olympiad, that is, from the year of Rome 350 to 666, he places St. *Baſil*, St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, that is to ſay, Fathers of the Church, before the exiſtence of Chriſtianity. *Herodian* is likewiſe in this liſt; ſo that the hiſtorian of Pertinax and Maximus here takes the lead of Auguſtus.

Theſe liſts are not all made with the ſame inattention, but they are all very incomplete; they often likewiſe contain names which one would not expect to meet with in them. *Ibid.*

ART. 52. *L'Enéide, traduite en vers par M.* J. H. Gaſton; firſt *livraiſon*, 1 vol. in 8vo.

M. *G.* has publiſhed theſe firſt four Books of his tranſlation with that modeſt diffidence which is uſually found in men of talents: his *apology*, placed at the head of his work, will diſarm thoſe who might otherwiſe be unjuſt enough to blame him for having ventured to contend with *Delille*. The ſincere homage which he pays to his rival ſhows that he is animated by a noble emulation, exempt from envy; and the favourable opinion of the beſt judges, as far as we are acquainted with it, ought to encourage him in this undertaking.

We muſt obſerve however, that the ambition of being as conciſe as the original has ſometimes ſeduced M. *G.* M. *Delille* has given us thirteen thouſand verſes inſtead of ten thouſand; M. *G.* has only eight verſes more than the Latin poet in the third Book.

As a ſpecimen of the tranſlator's manner, we ſhall cite the paſſage in which *Fame* goes to inform Dido of the intended flight of the ſon of Venus.

"Sa

" Sa crainte a devancé le malheur qu'elle ignore ;
La déeſſe aux cent voix confirme ſa terreur.
Elle erre dans ſes murs, en proie à ſa fureur,
Et les cheveux épars, comme on voit la Bacchante
S'agiter ſous le poids du dieu qui la tourmente,
Lorſque d'un cri nocturne, et du bruit du clarion
Par trois fois elle entend mugir le Cythéron.
Malheureuſe ! elle voit ſon amant qui l'évite :
" Tu veux me fuir, dit-elle, et me taire ta fuite !
Tu croyais me cacher ta noire trahiſon,
Perfide ! ni l'amour qui trouble ma raiſon,
Ni la foi qu'à mon cœur ton cœur avait jurée,
Ni Didon loin de toi mourant déſeſpérée,
Rien ne t'arrête, ingrat ? . . . Que dis-je ! ſur les eaux
Au milieu des hivers tu lances tes vaiſſeaux.
Heureux de me quitter, tu braves les naufrages. . . .
Sous un ciel inconnu, ſur de lointains rivages
Quel eſt donc ton eſpoir ! ſi la ville d'Hector
Aux regards des Troyens pouvait s'offrir encor,
Tu craindrais d'affronter une mer ennemie ;
Eliſe cependant t'offrait une patrie,
Et tu la fuis. . . . . Cher prince, ah ! du moins par ces pleurs
(Faible ſoulagement qui reſte à mes douleurs),
Au nom de tes ſermens, au nom de l'hyménée,
Qui devait à ton ſort unir ma deſtinée,
Si Didon te fut chère, et ſi jamais ton cœur
A poſſéder le mien goûta quelque douceur,
Prends pitié de mes maux, ſois l'appui de Carthage !
Sa gloire et mon bonheur deviendront ton ouvrage.
Tu me le dois peut être . . . . ingrat ! ce fut pour toi
Que de Nomade altier je dédaignai le roi ;
Aux princes africains, pour toi, j'ai fait injure ;
De mes ſujets, pour toi, j'ai bravé le murmure,
De mon premier hymen, j'oſai trahir la foi ;
J'oubliai ma vertu . . . ce fut encor pour toi.
Si tu fuis, quelle main fermera ma paupière,
Hôte cher et funeſte ! (à mon heure dernière
Je n'oſe t'appeller du tendre nom d'époux)
Attendrai-je qu'un frère, enflammé de courroux,
Aux murs de mon palais attache l'incendie ?
Ou qu'Iarbe jaloux, avec ignominie
Me traîne après ſon char ! . . . Ah ! ſi de notre amour
Un rejeton chéri s'élevait dans ma cour,
Mon ame, en le voyant, croirait revoir Enée,
Et douterait encor qu'il m'eut abandonnée." *Ibid.*

HOLLAND.

ART. 53. *Diſputatio hiſtorico-critica de* Panaetio *Rhodio, philoſopho Stoico.* Leyden, 8vo. xii. and 119 pp.

This Theſis was *ſupported* at Leyden, by Mr. *F. G. Van Lynden*, a native of Leeuwarden, in Frieſland, under the preſidency of the celebrated *Wyttenbach*. It certainly does the greateſt credit to the author in the richneſs of the materials, the profound erudition by which it is diſtinguiſhed, as well as in the elegant, and accurate, manner in which the ſubjects that form the baſis of it, are diſcuſſed.

The moſt important of the works of *Panaetius*, was that in which he had treated *de Officiis*, from which *Cicero* allows that he had compiled his on the ſame ſubject; τὰ περὶ καθήκοντος, "ſays the latter in a letter to Atticus", *quatenùs* Panaetius, *abſolvi duobus: illius* (Panaetii) *tres ſunt.* The other *nobiles libri Panaetî*, as they are called by *Horace*, were, 1. *On different philoſophical Sects.* 2. *On the tranquillity of the ſoul.* 3. *On* public *Offices.* 4. A letter to *Q. Aelius Tubero*, of which *Cicero* makes mention. 5. *On Providence*, likewiſe noticed by *Cicero* in a letter to *Atticus.* 6. On *Socrates.* And, 7. *On Divination.*

TURKEY.

ART. 54. *Scherhi Tohfei Wehbi*, in the year of the Hejirah 1216, (1802.) Conſtantinople. 503 pp. 4to.

A commentary on the Turcico-Perſic Dictionary of *Wehbi*, by *Seid Achmed Hajati Efendi*, then a *Muderis*, or director of a *Mudreſe*, or Academy, in Conſtantinople. He preſented his work to the Grand Veſir *Juſſufpaſha*, who, being a great admirer of Perſic literature, promoted its publication; and, as we are informed by *Abdur rahman Efendi*, the ſuperintendant of the preſs there, it was put into the preſs immediately after the completion of the *Burhan Katy*, likewiſe a very excellent Perſico-Turkiſh Dictionary, compiled by *Seid Achmed* of *Aintab*, alſo a *Muderis*, which appeared in the year 1800, in 863 pp. in folio.

To the preſent work are prefixed ſome Grammatical Diſſertations, of conſiderable extent, which are followed by the Dictionary of *Wehbi* itſelf; with the Commentary, explaining not only words, but likewiſe things; and often containing ſuch intereſting information as would not be expected in a work of this kind. In the Preface, *Wehbi* gives alſo ſome account of the events of his own life, with a deſcription of the places that had been viſited by him.

ACKNOW-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Holland, whoſe *Eſſays on Hiſtory* were reviewed by us in September, p. 336, writes to exculpate himſelf from the charge of allowing ſuicide to be lawful; and would correct the paſſage we alluded to as objectionable, by writing, "*yet even Cato's* circumſtances could not juſtify an act of ſuicide". He denies that he is one of the philoſophers who reject divine revelation; but he ſays, that "he cannot conſcientiouſly allow the *plenary inſpiration of the Scriptures*". That is, in our opinion, he is only on his journey to the point at which we thought he had arrived.

We are not at all obliged to *Crito* for interfering in a matter in which he has no concern. The learned perſon alluded to will know that every thing friendly towards him was intended, and will doubtleſs have more candour than *Crito*, whoſe addreſs to a private perſon on the ſubject was particularly improper.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the courſe of the enſuing month will be publiſhed *Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke's Teſtimonies reſpecting the Tomb of Alexander the Great*, ſurrendered to the Britiſh army at the capitulation of Alexandria, and now in the *Britiſh Muſeum*. There will alſo be a diſſertation on the apotheoſis and portrait of Alexander, and ſome account of the Ruins of Sais. The book will be printed in quarto, with plates.

The *Rev. John Whitaker's* long-expected and elaborate Hiſtory of the *Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*, will be publiſhed in a few days, in two volumes, 4to.

The readers who agree with us in taſte, will rejoice to hear that a new edition of "*the Faſhionable World diſplayed*," by *Theophilus Chriſtian*, will ſoon appear, with conſiderable enlargements, and yet at a reduced price.

A remarkable work is in the preſs, by *Dr. Hunter, of York*, to be entitled *Culina Medicinæ Famulatrix*. It will be a book of modern cookery, with medical obſervations.

The Evening Amuſements for the year 1805, by *Mr. Frend*, are in the preſs, with plates of the conſtellations, on a large ſcale.

A new edition of the Letters of *Mr. Orton* and *Sir James Stonehouſe*, with many additions, will ſoon appear.

Alſo a *Life of the late Queen of France*, both in French and Engliſh, by *Mr. Webber*, of which the firſt volume is nearly completed.